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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 145 No. 24 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS June 12, 1944

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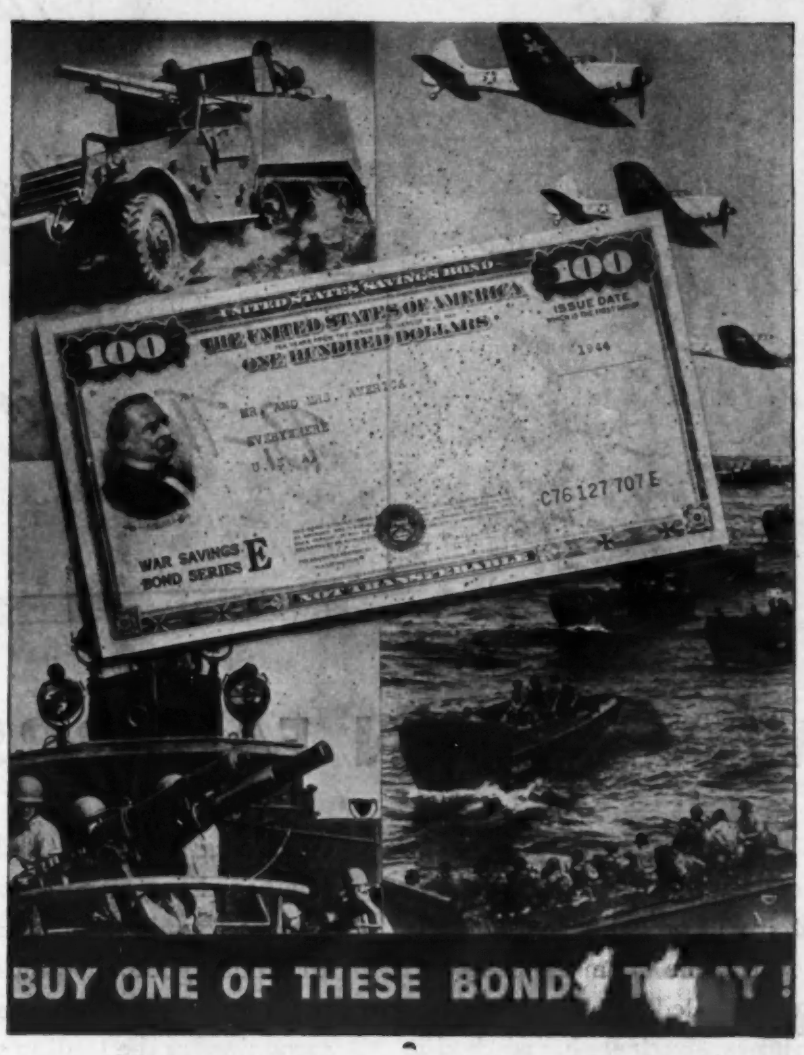

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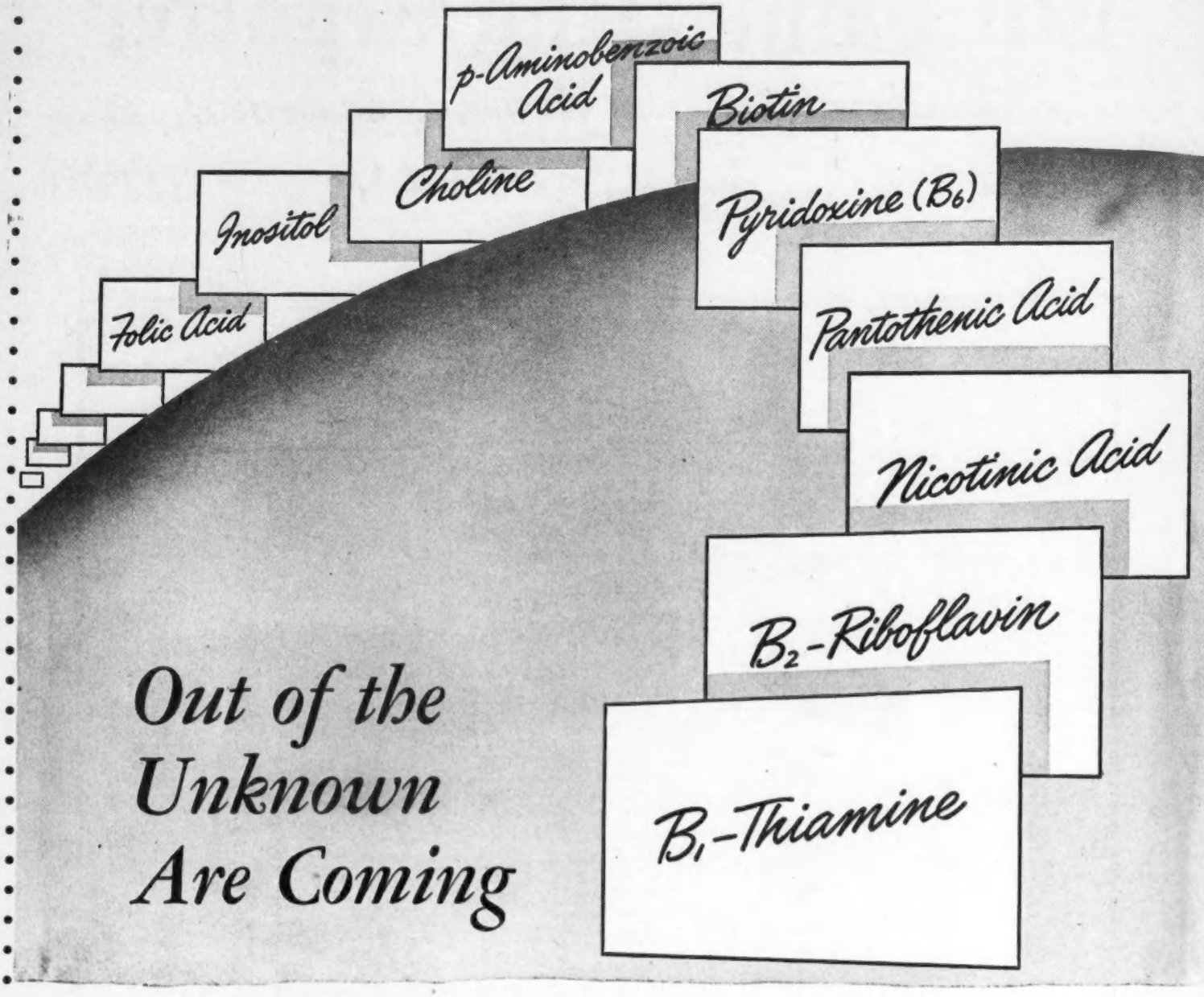

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PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION

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Synthetic Rubber Pact Must Be Nonexclusive

OPD Washington Bureau

Refusal of the participants in the patent-pooling arrangement for making of synthetic rubber to permit postwar entrance of new applicants to the agreement will be tantamount to violation of the antitrust laws and will result in prosecution by the government, Attorney-General Francis Biddle has advised the Gillette committee of the senate, it was learned June 6.

Responding to a question of the committee, which is investigating the use of farm crops in the war program with particular attention directed to alcohol and the synthetic rubber program, the Attorney-General suggested to the committee the advisability of considering a policy for disposal of inventions developed in the operations of the synthetic rubber plants built at government expense and asked whether it might not be wise to insure the continuance of the licensing of these patents.

He said that the Department of Justice had approved the agreements as part of the war effort and a "reasonable and proper" cooperative effort on the part of the government and industry, but with the clear understanding made to the president of the Rubber Reserve Company that the department's approval "will not in any manner affect or prejudice this department in the invocation and enforcement of the antitrust statutes, if applicable, with respect to continuing the proposed agreement or with respect to any action taken thereunder or under any other understandings of the parties when the period covered by the certificate expires."

He was asked specifically by the committee whether the agreements as

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DDT Specifications Discussed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Large scale production plans submitted by present and prospective DDT producers are being studied by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, members of DDT Producers Industry Advisory Committee were informed at a recent meeting. Tentative specifications for DDT were discussed by the committee.

With the exception of small quantities of DDT released for experimental civilian and agricultural use, all production is channeled into direct military requirements. In a report of the findings of various governmental agencies in research projects now being conducted, government officials predicted that there would probably be a large-scale post-war use of DDT. Government officials reported on the results of experimental studies on DDT chemistry, begun two years ago in cooperation with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. These have been augmented by programs sponsored by Harvard University, the University of Maryland and Ohio State University.

Although present information indicates that DDT probably will have a large future agricultural use, its tox-

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Sims Resigns from OPA Chemicals, Drugs Branch

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of William L. Sims, 2d, of Orlando, Fla., as price executive of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch has been announced by James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator for Price of the Office of Price Administration, effective June 20. Lester Chandler, price executive of the Rubber Branch, will assume the added responsibilities of Acting Price Executive of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch. Mr. Sims is a retired executive of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.

ODT Demands Trade Meetings Be Cancelled

OPD Washington Bureau

The immediate cancellation of all non-war connected conventions, trade meetings and conferences, as well as all nonessential civilian travel, was demanded June 7 by J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation. He said that the invasion now actually under way, the demands on transportation facilities were increasing, not decreasing.

Col. Johnson also announced that he is asking the chairmen of both house and senate appropriation committees as well as the Bureau of the Budget to take firm measures to insure the immediate curtailment of governmental travel, particularly in connection with conventions and other trade meetings.

Chemical Warfare Service Research Stepped Up

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department was provided with an appropriation of $670,000,100 for the fiscal year 1945 in the annual appropriation bill of the War Department reported to the house June 7 by the house appropriation committee.

The amount made available represents the unexpended balances of prior appropriations and only $100 of the sum constitutes "new" money. No details of how the money is to be spent were supplied for the public record during the hearings, although it was indicated that the service was stepping up its research projects appreciably and about $4,000,000 would be used for this purpose.

WPB New Steel Drums Order Disrupting Chemical Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

A "crisis" in the container situation is developing in the chemical industry as a result of the action of the War Production Board late last month in changing the entire system of distributing new steel drums to a quota basis, the Chemicals Bureau was informed this week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

In a letter to Dr. D. P. Morgan, director of the bureau, the association told the board the members of the industry are facing the alternative of either operating in technical violation of the terms of the order because of the difficulties of meeting its requirements or shutting down their plants entirely until they can arrange their affairs to comply with the new system of procuring new steel drums.

The board was urged by the association to take immediate corrective steps to revise the order, or at least grant permission to those firms which request it, to continue operations under the provisions of the old order for a period of thirty days in order that they may have time to compute the quotas to which they are entitled.

The new order, L-197, as amended, was issued May 27 by the WPB in the face of the unanimous protests of the chemicals industry and the paint manufacturing industry—two of the larger users of steel drums—and provides that all users of new steel drums shall be placed on a quota basis that will allow them to use 95 percent of the tonnage used during 1943.

The immediate effect of the order, it is pointed out, is to penalize those firms which cooperated in the container reuse program last year and cut down their use of new steel drums, and to place an unwarranted burden upon other firms by requiring them to go back over their old orders to determine how many new drums were used for a particular product and in the case of those firms which operated overall drum pools, such orders will have to be segregated for each plant

In issuing the new order, the WPB was under the impression that it would relieve the industry of much of the paper burden imposed upon it under the old system when specific permission had to be obtained everytime a new drum was purchased or used. Neither was it intended that the order should reduce the consumption of new drums, but according to the industry that will be the effect of fixing the quota at 95 percent of 1943 consumption. Furthermore, it is pointed out, the order places the industry in a straight jacket by failing to recognize that the need for new drums is on the increase.

The association described the situation facing the industry as a result of the order as a "crisis" that is bound

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Chamber of Commerce Asks Sound Fiscal Plan

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate tightening of controls over Federal expenditures as a necessary prelude to a sound postwar tax and fiscal program was urged January 5 by the Federal Finance Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The committee warned that prolonged continuation of the present level of taxation "would spell destruction of American social and political system" and said that Congress has the opportunity and the responsibility to effect drastic reduction in spending.

It is not merely the wasteful and extravagant expenditures that must go, it was asserted, but there will be many governmental functions which would be intrinsically desirable but which must be foregone because of

—*Continued on page 64*

Plastics Society To Sponsor Exhibit

The Society of Plastic Industry plans to sponsor a national plastics exhibition in the postwar era. The first exhibition will be held either in Chicago or New York. The exhibition will include a complete display of the new materials which have been developed during the war that are now under secrecy orders.

WPB Chemicals Bureau Reorganization Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

The reorganization of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, started around the first of the year by D. P. Morgan, director of the bureau when this part of the WPB setup was elevated to the rank of a bureau from that of a division, has finally been completed and new charts showing how the bureau is broken down into various divisions, branches, sections and units are now available.

Under the orders of WPB chairman Nelson, the Chemicals Division was raised in rank to that of a bureau when the Commodities Bureau through which the division reported its activities to Deputy Vice-Chairman for Industry Operations John Hall, was abolished in a streamlining move to speed up the work of the WPB through the removal of some of the red tape then existing.

At the present time the Chemicals Bureau enjoys the same status in the WPB setup as does any of the other bureaus, such as the Forest Products Bureau, Radio and Transport Bureau, Consumers Hard Goods Bureau, and soforth. It now reports its orders and activities directly to the Office of the Operations Vice-Chairman L. R. Boulware, for clearance, and thus is only one "layer" removed from the Office of the Chairman.

The Chemicals Bureau now consists of two main divisions, nine branches, fourteen sections and sixty-eight units.

The two divisions are Basic Chemicals Division, under the direction of Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of the bureau, and Compounded Chemical Products Division, directed by W. F. Twombly, who replaced James W. Raynolds as assistant director of the bureau when the latter resigned several months ago. Lawrence Brown, assistant director of the bureau, also has the title of Director of the Office of Chemicals Coordination, and has charge of the Facilities Branch, Distribution Branch, and the Program and Statistics Branch.

Chemicals Coordination

In the Office of Chemicals Coordination are:—E. M. Houts, allocations officer; J. N. Hall, transportation officer; C. P. Given, packaging officer; and George G. Taylor, production requirements officer. The Facilities Branch is in charge of J. A. Lawson, chief, and Andrew Ross, deputy chief, and under its jurisdiction falls the chemicals plant facilities unit with Anthony Sedenka, chief; chemical machinery unit with John D. Houghton, chief, and the direct military and lend-lease unit, with Mr. Ross as its chief.

Reporting to the Facilities Branch is the chemicals products section, headed by B. H. Wilcoxin, chief, and Vernon Bishop, assistant chief. This section is composed of:—organic projects unit, Vernon Bishop, chief; inorganics projects unit, Dean G. Strickler, chief; drug projects unit, W. G. Hughes, chief; scheduling unit, C. W. Nestor, chief; projects processing unit, H. Jacobs, chief; and projects expediting and liaison unit, Bruce Bare, chief.

Distribution Branch

The Distribution Branch is headed by Lawrence C. Leonard, chief, and William J. Canary, deputy chief, and has three units under its direction:—

—*Continued on page 43*

WPB Stockpiling Bureau Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

A Bureau of Stockpiling and Transportation has been established within the War Production Board. The new bureau, to be responsible to the Program Vice-chairman, consists of the Office of the Director, a Division of Stockpiling and Shipping, and a Division of Transportation and Storage.

Edward Browning, jr., Bar Harbor, Me., who was acting director of the former Division of Stockpiling and Transportation, heads the new bureau. Edwin E. Frost, who was chief of the Stockpiling Branch of the old division, and F. J. Sette, formerly assistant division director, have been appointed, respectively, to head up the Stockpiling and Shipping and the Transportation and Storage Divisions.

The new bureau, which will carry on the work of the division it succeeds, is specifically charged with exercising the responsibilities of WPB with respect to the importation, stockpiling transportation, and storage of commodities and materials necessary to the war effort and to the maintenance of the essential civilian economy.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 9, 1944	June 2, 1944	June 11, 1943
137.3	137.6	136.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Fats were cheapened last week, and some botanical drugs were pulled down from the higher levels to which they had been raised in the preceding period. The result was a restoration of the lower average of two weeks ago in the price records of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Some substantial hoists were made in botanical products and derivatives. Some vitamins were further reduced.

Prices were advanced on gum rosins, California orange oil, lupulin, Haitian bitter orange-peel, powdered papain, Turkish laurel leaves, and niger seed.

Prices were reduced on mercury bisulphate and cyanide, phenothiazin, calcium and sodium pantothenates, greases, tallows, gum turpentine, bloodroot, sassafras, savory, oregano, Mexican anise, Portuguese rosemary, and alphapinene.

Lead, Zinc Pigments Zinc Salts Sales: 1943

Sales of lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts, in 1943, compared with 1942, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, follows:—

	Short tons 1943	Short tons 1942
White lead (dry and in oil)—		
Paints	66,441	[1]76,837
Ceramics	1,444	1,812
Other	8,282	4,990
Total	76,167	83,639
Red lead—		
Storage batteries	26,616	23,543
Paints	22,271	21,017
Ceramics	622	939
Other	3,869	2,868
Total	53,378	48,369
Orange mineral—		
Ink manufacture	49	93
Color pigments	8	7
Other	22	28
Total	79	128
Litharge—		
Storage batteries	54,964	[2]43,630
Insecticides	20,236	14,830
Ceramics	9,866	9,525
Chrome pigments	9,351	7,344
Oil refining	5,227	4,771
Rubber	4,302	3,460
Varnish	3,453	3,423
Linoleum	98	343
Other	5,574	4,187
Total	113,091	91,513
Basic lead sulphate[3]—		
Paints	4,802	7,733
Rubber	131	89
Storage batteries	3	.....
Other	661	588
Total	5,597	8,410
Lithopone—		
Paint, varnish and lacquers	105,860	109,216
Floor coverings and textiles	15,999	15,775
Rubber	1,078	1,047
Other	14,786	11,282
Total	135,723	137,320
Zinc oxide—		
Rubber	67,898	52,717
Paints	29,852	25,122
Chemical warfare	21,801	.....
Floor coverings and textiles	6,633	5,224
Ceramics	3,203	2,934
Other	14,015	13,680
Total	143,402	99,677
Leaded zinc oxide—		
Paints	42,303	47,052
Rubber	42	.....
Other	1,483	1,076
Total	43,828	48,128
Zinc chloride, 50° Baume	53,707	52,374
Zinc sulphate	15,649	14,331

[1] Total of dry white lead in 1943 was 39,525 short tons, against 35,805 short tons in 1942; in oil, 36,642 short tons in 1943, against 47,774 short tons in 1942.

[2] In addition 55,000 tons of black or gray oxide in 1942 and 60,000 tons in 1943 were produced by the makers of storage batteries in their own plants.

[3] Total white in 1943 was 4,752 short tons, against 7,229 short tons in 1942; blue, 845 short tons in 1943, against 1,181 short tons in 1942.

Caffeine and Theobromine Controlled in Britain

LONDON, June 9, 1944

Prices for caffeine alkaloid are 34s per pound in quantities ranging seven to twenty-eight pounds, subject to government approval. Theobromine is 43s 6 d, same basis. Chinese peppermint oil, 190s per pound.

Made Vice-President

Walter M. Clark, general manager of the Muralo Company, paint manufacturer, Staten Island, has been elected first vice-president and T. A. McCarthy, secretary, has been elected to the board of directors.

Linseed Oil Food Products Prices Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum dollar-and-cents ceiling prices have been fixed for linseed oil shortening and linseed oil margarin, the Office of Price Administration announced June 11. The new prices, effective June 15, are contained in amendment 22 to MPR-53 up-over-cost method of pricing these commodities, which has been in effect since December 1, 1943. The new prices do not exceed the weighted average of ceiling prices now prevailing for these items, OPA said. They are as follows:—

Linseed oil shortening (produced wholly from linseed oil) in tierces, 19¾ cents per pound.

Linseed oil margarin, in No. 10 tins, 19.94 cents per pound.

These products are sold only to the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes. They were manufactured for the first time in this country during 1943, and are now manufactured only when bids are requested by WFA.

Soda Cyanide Shortage Emphasized by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

In view of the critical shortage of sodium cyanide existing at the present time, the need to conserve present supplies, particularly in the plating industry, was emphasized by the War Production Board June 8. Sodium cyanide has been allocated under order M-366 since February 1 whereas previously it was controlled by order M-164, governing synthetic ammonia and derivatives.

In a recent release from the WPB of the issuance of a directive eliminating requirements for the filing of reports on a number of chemicals, mention was made of sodium cyanide as being in the group. It was stated at the board that its inclusion in the release was superfluous since the material is no longer included in M-164 under which the directive was issued, but is now governed solely by M-366.

Containers Available

The New York regional office of the Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, located in the Empire State building, has the following containers available:—

3,034 boxes:—Wooden packing setsups—12 inches by 25 inches by 10½ inches.

1,900 each wooden pine boxes—nailed up—with hinges hasps swivels—8⅞ inches by 15 inches by 22½ inches by ¾ inches.

1,500 wooden white pine boxes—style No. 1—tongue and groove—I. D. 20 inches long, 13 inches wide, 13½ deep, ⅞ inch ends, ⅜ inch top; bottom, sides—no cleats.

2,500 wooden pine and spruce boxes—sheathed—49¾ inches by 38¾ inches by 39 inches.

Potash Salts Quotas Set for Fourth Period

OPD Washington Bureau

Potash allocations for fertilizer use in the United States for the fourth period amounted to 602,479 tons of K_2O, or approximately 85.7 percent of the requests made for the material, according to the War Production Board.

The chemical industry received 72,644 tons of K_2O, or 96.9 percent of the requests, while Hawaii and Puerto Rico were allocated 32,325 tons, including 600 tons for the chemical industry.

The allocations for the fourth period are up considerably from those of the second quarter, the next comparable period. This was made possible by increased production and the fact that no supplies are being set aside for lend-lease shipments in this period.

In terms of sales the fourth period allocations for fertilizer uses in the United States included 785,473 tons of 60-percent muriate, 88,762 tons of 50-percent muriate, 67,397 tons of 50-percent sulphate, 61,112 tons of 22-percent potash-magnesia sulphate, and 158,683 tons of 25-percent manure salts.

Obituaries

James Carey

James Carey, former president of the Baltimore Drug Exchange, and who was head of James Baily & Son, wholesale druggist, preceding its liquidation several years ago, died June 1. Surviving are his wife, two sisters and a brother, Charles H. Carey.

Louis Mansfield Rossi

Louis Mansfield Rossi, vice-president of the Bakelite Corporation, unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York, died May 25, following a sudden illness. He was sixty-seven years of age. Born in Flushing, L. I., Mr. Rossi graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in 1899.

In 1900, Mr. Rossi joined the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, remaining until 1901. For the next two years he was with the National Fireproofing Company. From 1903-1908 he was works manager of the Perth Amboy Chemical Works. In the latter year he joined the staff of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, as superintendent of the formaldehyde plant. When the General Bakelite Company was formed by Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland in 1910, Mr. Rossi was appointed works manager, and in 1919 he was made general manager. In 1923, after the consolidation of the General Bakelite Company, Redmanol Chemical Products Company, and the Condensite Company of America into Bakelite Corporation, Mr. Rossi was elected vice-president and director of manufacturing, which position he retained until his death.

Surviving are his daughter and son.

Ernest Woodruff

Ernest Woodruff, former director and member of the executive committee of the Coca-Cola Company, until his retirement several years ago, died in Atlanta, Ga., June 5. He was eighty-one years of age.

Mr. Woodruff and a group of associates bought the Coca-Cola Company from the founder, the late Asa G. Candler, in 1919 for $25,000,000. Until his retirement several years ago, Mr. Woodruff was a director and member of the company's executive committee. His son, Robert W. Woodruff, of Wilmington, Del., has been chairman of the company's executive committee for years.

Pharmaceuticals Export Control Rules Eased

The Foreign Economic Administration announced last week the easing of control on numerous pharmaceutical chemicals, drugs, medicinals and proprietary preparations that now may be exported to other American republics under the "BLT" (blanket) export license procedure. The announcement of the easing of the control and the detail list of the products will be found in Current Export Bulletin No. 167.

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Cellophane Surplus Sales Ban Eased

Permission was granted to users of cellophane June 9 by the War Production Board to sell their excess stocks to other users or dealers. An amendment to L-20 eliminated paragraph (d) (2) from the order, which provided that no user could sell his excess or idle inventories of cellophane to other than a cellophane manufacturer without authorization of WPB.

Bids Wanted

Chemicals:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; invitation 45-5, opening June 12.

Cleaning Fluid:—36,000 gallons, Assistant to Supply Officer, Supply Department, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.; schedule 1583, opening June 13.

Kerosene:—Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 8315-G9, opening June 14.

Sulphuric 'Escalator' Contracts Rule Outlined

OPD Washington Bureau

Settlement for deliveries of sulphuric acid made between April 2, 1943, and March 15, 1944, under long-term "escalator" contracts, which have been "open billed" in accordance with previous regulations, may be made under provisions of such contracts, provided the total amount paid does not exceed the manufacturing costs of the acid, the Office of Price Administration has announced in amendment No. 141 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

By the same action, effective June 13, 1944, similar settlement may be made on contract deliveries after March 15, 1944, if the buyer agrees in writing to absorb the permitted increase in price. On March 29, 1943, OPA permitted sellers under contracts entered into prior to March, 1942, which provided for adjustment of prices for fluctuation in the cost of raw materials or labor, or both, to "open bill" deliveries made after April 2, 1943. Under such a contract, the seller was permitted to bill the buyer for the difference between the price established by the Maximum Price Regulation and the price established by the escalator contract. Final settlement was to be made at a price not in excess of that in a proposed regulation applying specifically to sales of sulphuric acid.

No specific regulation has been issued for sulphuric acid, and it does not appear likely that one will be issued in the near future. Meanwhile, a long period of time has elapsed since granting permission for the open billing. Since such contracts are for large quantities of acid sold to industrial users at a low margin, granting permission to settle the accounts now will relieve sellers of hardship incurred during the long period of time since open billing was permitted, OPA said.

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Chemicals Export Procedure Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board reported June 7 that order M-300, which provides a central framework for the allocation of chemicals and allied products, has been amended to establish a new export procedure. At the same time, WPB announced that appendices A, B and C, which list all materials subject to the order, will be reprinted each month to show new additions and save the paper work that would be involved in periodic reprinting of the entire order, the field of which is being constantly enlarged.

The new export procedure is established by direction 1 to order M-300. The direction makes all chemical allocation orders subject to the small order export provisions of M-300. This coordinates the revised order with the export procedure of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Export customers are no longer obliged to file small order certificates, according to the amendment. It will permit the exporter who has or antici-

—Continued on page 68

Export License Clearing To Be Expedited

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to expedite the clearance of all export license applications covering shipments to be made to a selected group of destinations, the Foreign Economic Administration announced June 5 that it will start processing applications for these destinations beginning a month and a half prior to the beginning of the calendar quarter during which shipment is intended.

Destination covered in the speedup action are:—Spain, Spanish Morocco, Tangier, Spanish Atlantic Islands, Balearic Islands, Portugal, Portuguese Atlantic Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Vatican City.

The FEA said that applications for proposed third quarter shipments should be submitted at once. Applications for proposed fourth quarter shipments should be submitted August 15th or as soon thereafter as can be arranged by exporters. The early submission of these export license applications will enable the FEA to clear them promptly with the Joint Anglo-American Blockage Committee in London, it was explained.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Failure of the government to speed the adoption of a policy that will be followed in the postwar era with respect to international cartels and the extent of participation by United States firms to be allowed in these arrangements is beginning to arouse protests from Capitol Hill.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, who has been backing the Justice department in its stand that U. S. firms should be allowed participation in cartels only under the closest public scrutiny hasn't changed his views one iota, but he is beginning to wonder whether or not both he and the department have not been talking in a vacuum. At least it would seem so from the lack of any intimation of future policy from other government sources that will have much to do with international trade relations after the war.

Nobody seriously proposes any longer that we retire behind our ocean ramparts into economic self-sufficiency. We need markets for our products and fields for the investment of our capital. No mere outlawing of cartels can ever be effective, the senator points out, unless a positive alternative to supplant them is offered. And the time is getting short in which that alternative must be presented, if restrictive and secret agreements are not again to be allowed to sow their international discord.

Delays Breed Disgust

The long delay that has been manifest in the development by the administration of a working policy on postwar planning and contract terminations has resulted in at least one important official tossing in the sponge and it may be followed by others. Bernard Baruch closed down his office of developing basic postwar policies and there is much talk of John Hancock's following in his footsteps.

It is said that Mr. Baruch could no longer put up with the slowness with which WPB has been dealing with the problem and when the Brewster "sit in" strike came because the company's plane contracts were cancelled without provision made for keeping the plant in operation, he decided to quit.

WPB is insisting that it is moving ahead rapidly with plans for dealing with the problems of contract termination and postwar production, pointing to the establishment by Mr. Nelson of a special committee to working out adjustments as changes are made in military production as evidence of its sincerity. Nevertheless officials yet are to talk of any definite program of reconversion, but speak only of the "trend" of reconversion policy.

Insecticide Stirrup Pumps

A new use has been found for all the stirrup pumps that were bought for firefighting at the height of the war scare, but are now gathering dust in closets and cellars. With slight adjustments these pumps can serve a useful purpose for victory gardeners as a spray for killing bugs and insects.

Anyway that is what the government is advocating in an announcement that RFC is turning over its supply of the pumps to commercial companies for sale at retail at prices approximately their original cost to the government.

Bandaging Improved

A new type of cotton bandage fabric that tends to fit and cling better than ordinary gauze and which allows greater freedom of movement in bandaged joints has been developed by the Department of Agriculture. The bandage, which was developed in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, is made by chemically treating ordinary open-weave gauze and is now in production on a pilot-plant or semicommercial scale.

The department says that the valuable properties of the new fabric are a high degree of stretchability which makes the bandage partly self-fitting so that it conforms to irregular surfaces, sufficient elasticity to make it flexible and somewhat self-tightening without restricting circulation of the blood, and a roughened surface which causes layers of bandage to cling together in contrast to the slipperiness of ordinary gauze.

The surgical department of the United States Naval Hospital in New Orleans reported, after six months of experimental tests with the new bandage, that it is superior to regular gauze.

Exporting Expedited

FEA is having another printing of its "exporters' bible"—Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 14—which tells you what you can and must do in order to move goods out of the country. It should be ready in the regional offices of the Department of Commerce and the New York offices of FEA in about ten days.

In addition to bringing all the rules and regulations since the last printing up to date, the new schedule will contain a coding system to expedite the processing of applications for export licenses and release certificates. Under the heading, "Processing Code," will be a column indicating for each commodity listed a four-letter code index. When exporters get copies of the new schedule, they should put the appropriate code index describing the commodities to be exported, in the appropriate space provided therefor in their applications for licenses.

Margarin Promotion Renewed

The margarin-versus-butter fight has started up in the senate again. A subcommittee of five of the senate agricultural committee began hearings on Cotton-Ed Smith's bill (S. 1744) to do away with most of the special taxes and regulations that have been hamstringing the marketing of oleomargarin for years, but it is anybody's guess as to how far the bill will get.

As might be expected about everything that could be said on the subject of margarin and butter has been said time and time again in the past and little if anything new was submitted to the committee in the way of testimony. However, it was noted that much was made of the fact that soybean oil has now become a major farm product and by continuously hammering on the fact that this oil is used in manufacture of oleomargarin the witnesses were hopeful of converting some of the doubtful members over to the bill.

Senator George A. Wilson of Iowa is one member that is particularly on the spot. Iowa is generally thought of as a Butter State, but the total value of soybeans in Iowa in 1942 alone amounted to more than 60 percent of the combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter. And Mr. Wilson is a member of the subcommittee which is also composed of two members from the Dairy States and two from the Cotton States.

Manpower Muddled

The step taken last week by WMC to tighten controls over the use of labor beginning July 1 has the significant feature in it that henceforth the labor supply problem is no longer being treated on a nationwide basis, but purely from the standpoint of the needs of each local community.

Administration of the program is placed entirely in the hands of the regional directors of WMC and they will be compelled to follow only the overall policies laid down from Washington. Problems of details incident to the local communities are left entirely to their solution.

This means in all probability that the program will be enforced strictly in some communities and areas and less strictly in others. And if carried too far it can defeat the very purposes of the plan to see to it that an ample supply of labor is available in the war production centers. Unless the administrators crack down in those areas where the labor supply is ample, there is no assurance that this surplus labor will move into the areas where workers are most needed.

Linseed, Fish Oils Restrictions Retained

OPD Washington Bureau

Notice was served on the paint industry by the War Production Board June 8 that it has no intention of revoking the provisions of conservation order M-332 restricting the amount of linseed oil or fish oil that may go into the manufacture of paints until the overall drying oils situation shows further improvement.

Although it is understood that there is sufficient linseed oil on hand and being produced to take care of any deficiencies in supplies of other oils, it was apparent from the WPB announcement that this fact, plus the fact also that oiticica and castor oils are no longer under end-use control by the War Food Administration is not a sufficient indication of an improved supply situation to warrant lifting the order at this time.

It was believed that the WPB was being guided in its decision more or less by the fact that the War Food Administration still considers it necessary to continue the general fats and oils distribution order (WFO-42) in effect. Insofar as the paint industry is concerned, the WFA has in the past lifted the quota of linseed oil allowed the industry slightly, but has not seen

—Continued on page 52

Packaged Drugs Alcohol Tax Factor Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The specific amounts of net tax cost which manufacturers of packaged and private formula drugs may charge to material costs in arriving at ceiling prices for new and changed products have been changed to reflect the April 1, 1944, increase in Federal excise and "drawback" on ethyl alcohol used in the production of medicines, the Office of Price Administration has announced in amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 392 and amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 282. The tax on ethyl alcohol is now $9 per proof gallon, with a $6 "drawback" paid by the Treasury for the alcohol when used in manufacturing medicines.

Effective June 12, the action listing the new amounts of chargeable net tax factor will have no effect on present prices of products which have been produced and marketed prior to June 12, 1944. In computing material costs of tax-paid ethyl alcohol in new products it is now specified that the net tax factor shall be $3 per proof gallon, which is the net tax factor resulting from the recent revisions of the tax laws. Accordingly, the new products will be priced on the basis of a slightly lower tax factor than most alcohol-containing drug products now on the market—as most of these products were priced when the net alcohol tax factor was $4 per gallon.

Paperboard Container Rules Eased by OPA

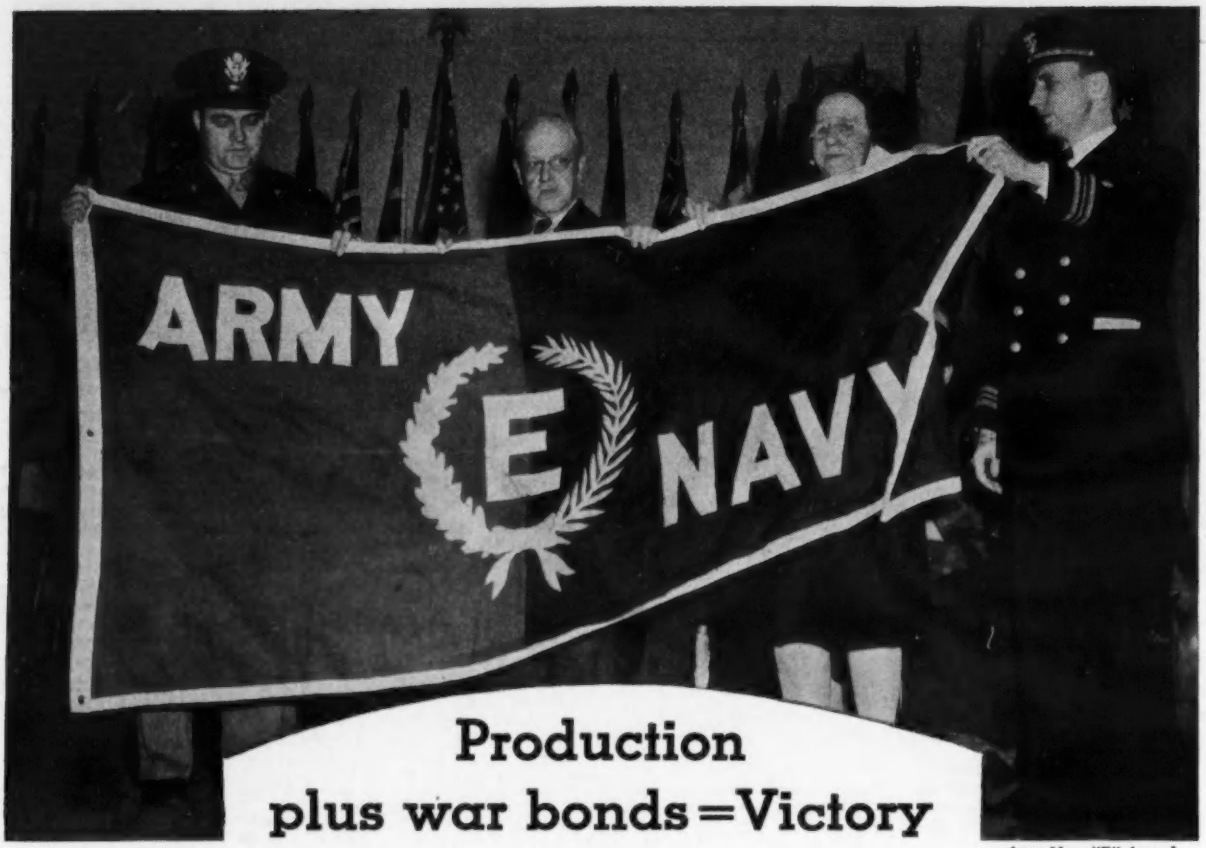
OPD Washington Bureau

Two modifications of the second-hand paperboard shipping container regulation have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Both changes, effective June 6, 1944, are designed to make available more used containers for shippers who are being handicapped by the shortage in new containers. Ceiling prices are not altered by the modifications. The changes, made by amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 529, are:—

Users of wastepaper as a raw material in a manufacturing process are permitted to purchase second-hand paperboard shipping containers at the ceiling prices for these containers provided they are used as shipping containers and not as a raw material for fabrication into another product. When they are bought for use in making another product, all used or second-hand paperboard shipping containers are classified as wastepaper and cannot be bought at prices in excess of the wastepaper ceilings.

Where it has been customary to purchase second-hand containers in a "set-up" condition and reuse them as containers without having them "knocked down" at any stage, purchases may be made at the ceilings for second-hand containers. Previously, to qualify for these ceilings, all second-hand containers had to be knocked down flat. This requirement now will apply only in cases where containers have been customarily handled in this manner before reuse.

What's NEW at NYQ



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•

Army-Navy "E" Award, April 3rd, 1944

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Army Medicinal Needs Estimated

An appropriation of $492,204,520, representing all but $595,580 of the unobligated balance of the current fiscal year, would be made available to the Medical Department of the War Department for expenditure during the fiscal year 1945 under the provisions of the annual supply bill for the War Department submitted to the House June 7 by the House appropriations committee.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, told the committee, that the reason for this large carryover of unused funds is the fact that battle casualties have been lower than expected, there have been fewer epidemics than it was thought might happen.

The principal increase in procurement activities of the Medical Department in fiscal 1945 over that of 1944 is expected in the case of standard items. The department expects to spend $303,228,787 in this connection against only $124,261,734 spent for the current fiscal year. Gen. Kirk testified that the increase is chiefly for penicillin. He said that the department expects to spend $100,000,000 more on acquiring supplies of penicillin than it was able to buy in 1944. Whereas the price of the drug to the army has been $6 a unit, he added, in fiscal 1945 it is expected that the price will be down to $3 a unit.

Packaged Drugs Pricing Alternative Method Set

OPD Washington Bureau

An alternative method of pricing changed-size packaged drugs that are intermediate in size between two existing sizes sold under the same name has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. This action, in amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 392, effective June 12, provides the optional pricing method that will make it possible to establish a price for the "between-size" package and that will split the price difference between the two existing sizes in exactly the same proportion as the new package splits the quantity difference.

Formerly these changed-size packages were priced by reducing the ceiling prices of the next larger size proportionately to the decrease in quantity units in the changed size, subject to the limitation that if the prices so determined were less than those for the next smaller size, the ceiling prices of that smaller size could be used. In cases where the new size was intermediate between two old sizes, the former pricing method could distort the manufacturer's price structure since it was quite possible that a new intermediate size would have to be sold at the same price as an already existing smaller size, OPA said.

Isonipecaine Control Voted by U.S. House

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (H. R. 4881) amending the Harrison narcotic law and the narcotic drugs import and export act to place isonipecaine in the same class as morphine and making it subject to the same import, export, and domestic regulation, was passed unanimously June 6 by the house. The bill now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

Isonipecaine is a trade-name for ethyl 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ester; the hydrochloride is marketed under the name, "demerol hydrochloride." It is of German origin, according to Representative Robert Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the house ways and means committee, who said that it is being sold without prescription or regulation whatever and it was deemed by the government that the dangers of the drug's being sold freely over the counter are so imminent that it should be brought under control immediately.

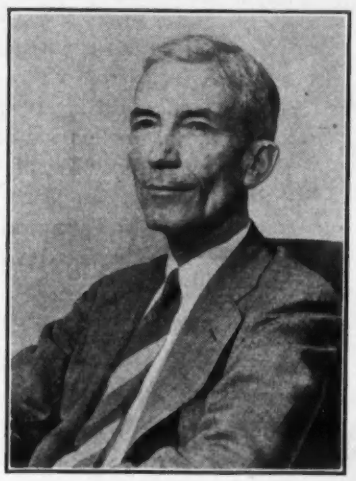
Mercury Output Up

Mercury output in 1943 totaled 51,929 flasks of 76 pounds each which represented a new peak rate since 1882, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with an output of 50,846 flasks in 1942. In 1943 producing mines totaled 146, compared to 184 in 1942.

Dr. Kelly to Retire From A.Ph.A. Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. E. F. Kelly, executive-secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association for nearly twenty years, disclosed June 8 that he plans to retire from his position with the association



Dr. E. F. Kelly

and has asked that a successor be appointed not later than the 1945 meeting of the association.

In a statement to the association council, Dr. Kelly explained that it was best that a younger man be chosen while his health will still enable him to actively cooperate in

—*Continued on page 66*

Drugs Surplus Disposal Guided by Lieut. Brill

OPD Washington Bureau

Lt. F. W. Brill, who has been the chief medical supply officer of the United States Coast Guard since 1942 has been placed in charge of the Treasury Department's program for disposing of surplus drugs and health supplies of the military services by

—*Continued on page 61*

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Study Postwar Problems

Hot Springs, Va., June 7, 1944

A program of timely importance and more than usual interest characterized the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association which was ended today after being in session since Monday. Postwar problems quite

Clarence W. Warner
Retiring A.P.M.A. President

naturally predominated among the agenda, and the greatest interest centered on the social responsibilities of employers with respect to their employees. There was evidence of an increasing realization of these responsibilities among the members of the association and the convention approved participation in the proposed collaboration of the drug industry and the medical profession in the development of a program of improved and more available medical corps.

The convention expressed opposition to the Bloom bill designed to require the labeling of boric acid as a poison. It extended congratulations to Dr. Paul B. Dunbar on his appointment as United States Commissioner of Foods and Drugs. It favored amendment of the Utah pharmacy law to the end that doctors would not be restricted to emergencies in the providing of drugs for their patients. It urged that advisory committees from industry have a part in the disposal of governmental postwar surpluses of drugs and that the manufacturer be given first opportunity to buy back goods procured from him. A declaration was made that, when charges under the food and drugs act were instituted by the government, the respondent manufacturer be given opportunity to publish an answer simultaneously.

D-Day had a special influence on the deliberations of the convention. One manifestation of this was an assembly prayer led by the Rev. Dr.

Gerald F. Rorer
New A.P.M.A. President

Sizoo of the Collegiate Church, New York.

Social Responsibilities

Business must not sit by in complacency while preparations are demanded for the postwar economy, said Clarence W. Warner, president. Individual concerns should be ready with constructive plans to assume adequate employment. Executive energy, research, and study of distribution must be applied in order that the industry will not fall short of its part in readjustment.

Social security offers the biggest problem for management, Mr. Warner said. Medical care for the whole people as needs dictate is a big factor in this. The public prefers a private plan to something furnished by government. The medical profession and

—*Continued on page 57*

FEA to Purchase $16,269,000 Of Medicinals for 1945 Shipment

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration proposes to procure approximately $16,269,000 of drugs and health supplies during the fiscal year 1945 for shipment to lend-lease governments, according to testimony given the house committee on appropriations during hearings on the supply bill for the FEA. In addition to these supplies the purchase program for the year also calls for the procurement of the following items:—

Vitamins $21,914,400; phosphates and other fertilizers, $3,581,200; other chemicals, $100,075,244; petroleum; $1,121,811,480; dairy products and eggs, $563,082; lard, fats and oils, $411,265,000; and nonmetallic minerals (other than chemical raw materials), $13,346,348.

Funds for the purchases were provided for in the appropriation bill for the agency totaling $3,450,570,000 of direct appropriations and $3,650,024,000 of unobligated balances, which was passed by the house June 3 and is now under study by the senate committee on appropriations.

According to the testimony given the committee, the $16,269,000 for purchase of drugs and health supplies, which seemed to arouse considerable interest on the part of the committee, represents a reduction of roughly $36,000,000 below the amount spent for the same purpose during the current fiscal year—that is for transfer to lend-lease governments. The aggregate of the drugs and health supplies budget for this fiscal year was $84,000,000, but only $52,285,000 was for lend-lease governments and the remainder was to provide a reserve of medical supplies for use to back up our military operations in liberated areas.

The FEA said that the reason for the sharp reduction in appropriations can be attributed largely to drastic, unforeseen cut-backs in the program for the United Kingdom and the British Empire. In the fall of 1943, it was stated, the United Kingdom found herself able to furnish from her own production large quantities of medical supplies that had previously been included in lend-lease programs. FEA cut back its procurement schedules accordingly and in the present budget there is a greatly decreased amount provided for the British Empire. The testimony continued:—

The largest portion of the proposed budget for medical supplies is for the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. The supply of drugs for the United Kingdom under lend-lease is confined to about thirty items which are in short supply in the United Kingdom or are produced only in the United States. The same is true of hospital equipment and supplies. As for X-ray equipment, lend-lease shipments are used to supplement insufficient production of certain items in England and to provide replacement parts for X-ray machines previously purchased in the United States.

"Other parts of the British Empire are now receiving increased quantities of drugs from the United Kingdom, a development which has permitted considerable reductions in the supply of such items from the United States under lend-lease. There are no lend-lease civilian programs at the present time for India, New Zealand, or South Africa; and the Australian program has been greatly reduced. Southern Rhodesia and the British colonies receive relatively small quantities of lend-lease drug and health supplies.

Up to the present time, medical-supplies programs for China have been confined to direct supply of the armed forces and have therefore been handled entirely by the War Department. A $2,500,000 program for China is submitted by the FEA in the proposed budget on the basis of China's urgent request for civilian medical supplies and on the basis of an increased expectancy that shipments into China will become possible."

Industrial Sugar Quotas Set for Third Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

Allotments of sugar to industrial users for the third quarter beginning July 1, 1944 will be based on the same percentages of base period use as those used during the second quarter, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The present and third quarter allotments for all industrial users, except drug manufacturers, OPA said, is 80 percent of the amount of sugar the user consumed in the like 1941 months. Makers of drug and pharmaceutical products will continue to receive 125 percent of base period use.

Industrial users for whom the 80 percent figure is continued include makers of bread and bakery products, breakfast cereals, ice cream and allied products, condensed milk in containers of one gallon or less, soft drinks, mayonnaise and salad dressing, candy, cocoa, chewing gum, canned and bottled foods, and users of sugar in experimental, educational, demonstration and testing work.

UPD—6-12-1944

A decade of Vitamin Leadership

For a decade—since 1934, when Ascorbic Acid was synthesized—the name Merck has been identified with leadership in the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins.

The following list of contributions in the vitamin field made by Merck chemists and their collaborators emphasizes the outstanding rôle played by Merck & Co., Inc. in the development of these vitally important substances.

1934

Ascorbic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) was made available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1936

Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1937

Thiamine Hydrochloride Merck (U.S.P.) was made available in commercial quantities.

1938

Nicotinic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacin) and Nicotinamide Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacinamide) were made commercially available.

1938

Riboflavin Merck (U.S.P.) was the second pure crystalline vitamin to reach commercial production during that year.

1938

Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1939

Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1940

Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride) became available in commercial quantities.

1940

Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (Vitamin E) was made commercially available.

1940

Vitamin K_1 Merck (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1,4-Naphthoquinone) was made commercially available.

1940

Menadione Merck (U.S.P.) (2-Methyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone), a pure chemical having marked Vitamin K activity, became available in commercial quantities.

1940

Pantothenic Acid, member of the Vitamin B-Complex, was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1940

Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory, a biologically active form of Pantothenic Acid, was made commercially available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1943

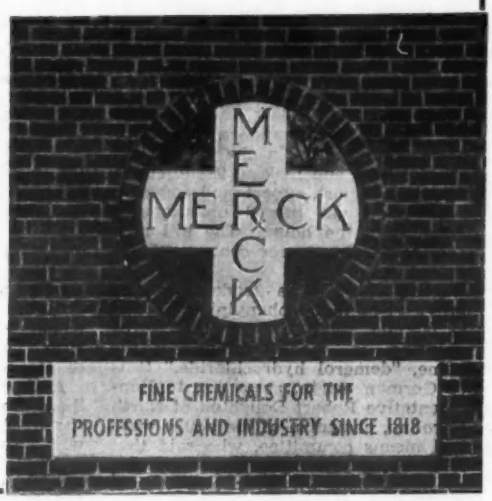
Biotin, member of the Vitamin B-Complex, was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1944

Biotin Merck was made available for investigative use by Merck & Co., Inc.

Merck & Co., Inc. now manufactures all the vitamins commercially available in pure form, with the exception of vitamins A and D.

You are invited to write for literature



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OPD—6-12-1944

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 9, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .38 - .40
kgs. .....lb. .36 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvl. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls....100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.62
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .86 - —

Boric,[6] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton, 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[6] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
45%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-32%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return..Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 25%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amides (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankdagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .36 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,6] s.d., dms....lb. .16¼- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16½
single press, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .19½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.90 - 1.93
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
93°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Toluas, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40¼- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.92
granular .....lb. 1.80 - 1.88
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .62 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E...lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .80 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .59 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55¾- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13¼
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms.....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.62 - —
18 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .25
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

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Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. .lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphapicoline, rst. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .83¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .85¾- —
tanks, works.....gal. .80¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Alum, potash, lump, bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., chys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26

Alumina naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [5,6,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 6c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, chys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs...lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .03½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¾- .17¼
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., unit, ton, N, delivered.. 1.51 - —
ordnance, bgs., works.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.... .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
red, 48%, chys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, chys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls....lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, sx fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .81 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. No prices
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[7] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

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CAUSTIC SODA • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA ASH • CHLORINE • DRY ICE
BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE
AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES • HYDROGEN

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Opportunities! It Pays to Investigate:

AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
Standardized for your special requirements—prompt shipment.

ANILINE SALT
We can offer a few barrels at a low price.

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Ask for specifications and quotations.

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Allotments can be made available—ask for detailed information.

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Large quantities from regular production—samples on request.

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Available for prompt shipment.

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Limited supplies; endeavor to anticipate your forward requirements.

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Detailed information with samples on request.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace Citric Acid

CREAM OF TARTAR
We can offer a few tons of the USP powder.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum Cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYL ACETATE
We can supply up to a carload of an especially pure grade in drums suitable for pharmaceutical or similar applications.

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Available for prompt shipment in drums.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly in drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

FERRIC CHLORIDE
Some 3 tons crystal spot stock.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible. As the consuming season is now under way, first come, first served.

LANOLATE OF BARIUM
Regular production. Samples available.

LEAD ACETATE
We will undertake to supply a product particularly adapted to your special requirements.

LECITHIN
A food grade-emulsifier and antioxidant —samples on request.

METANITROPARATOLUIDINE
July-August shipment.

METATOLUYLENE DIAMINE
Limited quantities.

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some for June shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
An excellent solvent for oils, fats, waxes, etc. Boiling at 182° C.—contains about 15% Paradichlorobenzene.

PARACHLOROBENZENE SULFONIC ACID
This is a technical grade of which there is about 200,000 pounds monthly production available.

PARA-HYDROXY-PHENYLARSONIC ACID
Available in limited quantities. Also the Magnesium Salt.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

POLYAMINO SALT
Is now available at a price no higher than Mono Sodium Glutamate.

PROPIONIC ACID
Sizable quantity — spot stock—details on request.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Stocks rapidly being depleted as a result of the seasonal demand; first come, first served.

SODIUM SULFATE CRYSTAL
This Glauber Salt packed in 100 lb. bags in carloads to be sold out of inventory regardless of price.

TARTARIC ACID
Consult us concerning your forward requirements.

THIOGLYCOLIC ACID
We supply this in any concentration required.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
We can take orders for June-July shipment—orders for more than 1000 lbs. subject to allocation.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —

Argols, min. 70%, bgs.. Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00

Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60

Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½

Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices

Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —

Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —

jars .....lb. 5.43 - —

Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55

bots. ....lb. .60 - .64

Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).

White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —

l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —

Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68

powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82

Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —

5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —

6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —

7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —

7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —

7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —

7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —

7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —

3R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12

process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13

jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —

California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —

l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —

Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —

B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —

Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —

Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —

Asphaltum, gilsonite, 290-295 F. fusing point, bgs., mines, ton.30.50 - —

270 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —

seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —

300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines, ton.25.50 - —

jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00

tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —

Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —

Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7 75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15

Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).

Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80

Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —

Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —

precip., bgs., c.l. works..ton.55.00 - —

ton.55.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —

sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —

Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27

pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12

tech., cryst., sizes 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —

l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —

Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton. 81.00 - —

l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., cryst., Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —

l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —

Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —

l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13

Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.

Hydrate (see Hydroxide).

Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07

Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82

Monoxide (see Oxide).

Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12

Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12

grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15

Peroxide (see Dioxide).

Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19

Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —

smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —

Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).

X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10

kgs. .....lb. .12 - —

Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —

ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —

paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.. ton.25.35 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —

ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —

Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —

95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —

Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00

Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13

Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05

Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —

325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —

Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25

tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55

Benzene (see Benzol).

Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —

Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55

Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90% dms., works. gal. .20 - —

tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —

W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20

Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28

Peroxide, pure, gran., ftb. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 Nom.

dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).

Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50

Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50

Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —

Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50

Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15

Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks

Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks

Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks

Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30

Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .85 - .90

tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —

Benzoate, ftb. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —

Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —

Betanaphthylamine, tech., works lb 51 - —

Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.80 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —

95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - 2.35

98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —

Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .48

Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

jars .....lb. 2.85 - —

Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86

jars .....lb. 2.76 - —

Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46

cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —

Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —

Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46

cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —

Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19

cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —

Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —

ftb. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —

Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55

bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.68

X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —

ftb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —

Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53

ftb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43

Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25

ftb. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —

Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23

bots. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.33

Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., ftb. dms..lb. 2.50 - —

bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59

Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76

ftb. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —

Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76

cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —

Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —

cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50

Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —

Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —

Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —

2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —

3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —

4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —

400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —

457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —

bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —

regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —

bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —

Charcoal (see C).

Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb .08½- —

Lamp, 1 ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —

2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb .10 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —

2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —

3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —

5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —

6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —

7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —

l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —

Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —

Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05

B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —

kegs .....lb. .06 - —

Black dyes listed under Dyes.

Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90

Tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. No stocks

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —

direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —

l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —

pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —

Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10

l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60

Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —

high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.53 - —

soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —

smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20

Bloodroot, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —

toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90

In Special Cars
for Speed and Safety
PENN SALT
CAUSTIC SODA

These 8000 gallon units are designed especially for carrying Penn Salt Liquid Caustic Soda. They have protective lining, are equipped with special draining plates, caustic resistant valves and interior connections. Danger of contamination is eliminated because the steam-heating coils do not contact the caustic.

These insulated cars assure fluid Caustic Soda in any weather. They can be emptied speedily and safely . . . no waste of time, no waste of effort, no waste of caustic.

Penn Salt Liquid Caustic Soda is available as 50% and 72—73% solution in tank cars. In solid form Caustic Soda comes in 750 lb. drums—in flake form in 125 and 400 lb. drums. For assistance in handling problems consult our technical staff without obligation. For complete information write us.

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY PENN SALT:

ACIDS, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Mixed Acids, Hydrofluoric, Hydrofluosilicic, Nitric • AMMONIA • ALUM, Sulfate of Alumina • HYDRATE OF ALUMINA • BLEACHING POWDER • AMMONIA, Anhydrous and Aqua • CARBON BISULPHIDE • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • CORROSION-RESISTING CEMENTS • LIQUID CHLORINE • FERRIC CHLORIDE • FLUORIDES AND FLUOSILICATES • HYDROGEN PEROXIDE • *KRYOLITH Flux and Opacifier • *KRYOCIDE Insecticide • *ORTHOSIL AND *PENNSALT METAL CLEANERS • SAL AMMONIAC • SODIUM ALUMINATE.

*Trade-marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Blue, celestial, bbls., same basis, lb.	.10	-	.12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb.	4.90	-	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls. same basis, lb.	3.50	-	3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb.	3.30	-	—
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb.	4.50	-	4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb.	.36	-	—
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb.	.36	-	—
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb.	.36	-	-
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb.	.36	-	—
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb.	3.15	-	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb.	.52	-	—
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb.	4.00	-	—
molybdic ..lb.	3.50	-	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb.	.42	-	—
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb.	.36	-	—
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb.	.23	-	.27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb.	.12	-	.18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb.	.17	-	.27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb.	3.30	-	—
molybdic, bbls. ....lb.	3.15	-	—
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb.	1.83	-	—
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.93	-	-
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb.	1.25	-	—
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb.	2.10	-	—

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb.	.55	-	.75
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb.	1.29	-	1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb.	1.32	-	1.46

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).			
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.	57.50	-	65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.	35.00	-	—
meal, 4%% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.	37.50	-	—
Chicago, works.....ton.	39.50	-	—
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.	48.50	-	—
Chicago, works.....ton.	51.00	-	—
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.	38.50	-	—
Chicago, works.....ton.	37.00	-	—
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).			
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Bonesset leaves, bls.....lb.	.15	-	.17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb.	.45	-	.60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.	41.50	-	—
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.	45.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse....ton.	56.00	-	—
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.	61.00	-	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.	55.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse....ton.	66.00	-	—
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.	71.00	-	—
Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bgs., frt. alld..ton.	50.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse....ton.	61.00	-	
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.	66.00	-	
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.	60.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse....ton.	71.00	-	—
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.	76.00	-	—
USP, $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb.	.11	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11½	-	—
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).			
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.25	-	.30
single pkgs., same basis..lb.	.30	-	.35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb.	1.50	-	—
cbys. .....lb.	1.42	-	—
Bromstyrol .....lb.	4.50	-	5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb.	.60	-	.65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb.	.50	-	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb.	.85	-	1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb.	.45	-	.50
Broomtop, bls.....lb.	.13	-	.15
Brown,[4] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb.	.12	-	—
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb.	.02½	-	—
Sap, crystals, works.....lb.	.12	-	—
powdered .....lb.	.13	-	—
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb.	.03¾	-	.05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb.	.0235	-	—
Italian type, bbls., works.lb.	.08¾	-	.10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb.	.04	-	.10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb.	.06	-	.10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb.	.03¾	-	—
Italian type, bbls., works. lb.	.04¾	-	—
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb.	.04¾	-	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb.	.05¼	-	—
Kansas City.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
Minneapolis .....lb.	.0535	-	—
Pittsburgh .....lb.	.05	-	—
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, lb.	.05¾	-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb.	.05½	-	—
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb.	.05¾	-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb.	.05¾	-	—
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb.	.09	-	—
special, bbls., same basis..lb.	.12	-	—
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz.	.35	-	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz.	.30	-	—
Byronia root, bls.....lb.	.65	-	.75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb.	.78	-	.80
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.70	-	.75
Burdock root, bls.....lb.	.30	-	.32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb.	.06	-	—
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal.	.05½	-	—
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.1805	-	—
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb.	.1945	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.1755	-	—
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.1900	-	—
l.c.l., same basis....lb.	.1950	-	—
tanks, same basis....lb.	.1800	-	—
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.11¾	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¾	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.10¾	-	—
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.			
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.08½	-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldenyde, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks works.....lb.	.14½	-	—
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.09	-	—
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.32	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.35	-	—
Ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Lactate, dms.....lb.	.26½	-	—
Laurate, dms., works.....lb.	.42	-	—
Myristate, dms., works.....lb.	.41	-	—
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb.	.35	-	—
tech., dms., works.....lb.	.20	-	—
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).			
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb.	.16½	-	.17
tanks .....lb.	.15½	-	—
Stearate, dms.....lb.	.31	-	.31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal.	6.50	-	6.95
cns., works.....lb.	.65	-	.70
dms., works.....lb.	.60	-	—

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb.	1.65	-	1.70
bots. .....lb.	1.84	-	1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb.	4.23	-	—
cans .....lb.	4.09	-	—
Lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb.	.93	-	—
Ingots or sticks.....lb.	.90	-	—
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	2.80	-	2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb.	2.95	-	3.10
smaller lots.....lb.	3.15	-	3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	3.00	-	3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb.	3.15	-	3.30
smaller lots.....lb.	3.35	-	3.45
citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	1.95	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.05	-	2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb.	5.20	-	5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb.	.35	-	.40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb.	.40	-	.45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs.	3.00	-	4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb.	.07	-	.08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.07¼	-	.06½
Bromide, jars.....lb.	.65	-	.70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.	50.00	-	—
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.	87.00	-	95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper, bgs., c.l., dlvd...ton.	18.50	-	35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.	21.50	-	25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.	28.50	-	41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton.	7.50	-	—
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb.	.28	-	.30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.	18.00	-	31.50
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., l.c.l. 15 tons, dlvd. ton.	21.45	-	25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.	28.45	-	40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $5.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb.	.52	-	—
dms. .....lb.	.57	-	.58
cns. .....lb.	.70	-	—
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.29	-	—
10-lb. lots.....lb.	1.40	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	1.65	-	—
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.	.62	-	.65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.	4.04	-	4.10
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs. dms.. lb.	.21	-	—
USP, bbls.....lb.	.35	-	.37
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.28	-	.29
Mandelate, dense fluffy, dm..lb.	2.05	-	2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.22½	-	—
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram.	.10	-	—
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.	75.00	-	—
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb.	.07	-	.07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb.	.08	-	.09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb.	.10	-	—
medicinal, dibasic, bgs. 100 lbs.	11.40	-	18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb.	.06	-	.06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0635	-	—
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.15½	-	—
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06	-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.26	-	.28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	45.00	-	—
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.	50.00	-	—
luminous, tins, works.....lb.	1.00	-	—
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb.	.49	-	—
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.13¼	-	.19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.	3.25	-	3.30
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb.	1.88	-	1.89
Camphor, natural.....lb.	No stocks		
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb.	.42	-	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb.	.44½	-	—
5 to 9 bbls.....lb.	.43	-	—
1 to 4 bbls.....lb.	.46	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.48	-	.50
USP, g.an., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.69	-	—
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.71	-	—
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb.	.82	-	—
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.83	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.84	-	—
Monobromate, dms.....lb.	3.10	-	3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides .....lb.	No stocks		
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal.	.70	-	1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhuskered, bgs..lb.	.70	-	.71
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb.	.65	-	.67
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb.	.68	-	.70

SPOT DELIVERIES

HOMOMENTHOL TECHNICAL

Zinc Stearate, U.S.P. Heavy Calcined Magnesia

Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade Zinc Sulfate

Glyceryl Monostearate, Edible Beads

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
6-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30%, gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17½- .18
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .19½- .20
Cassia,[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth, bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0295- .0379
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .96 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms .....lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, qu'l, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

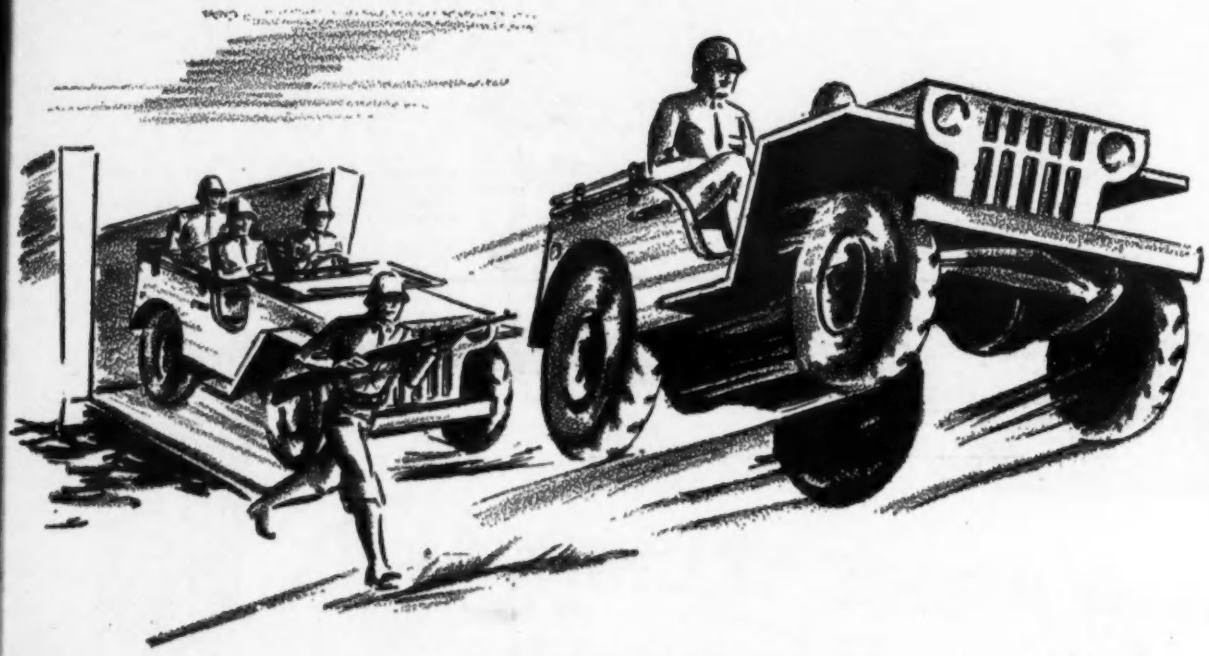
Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
ammo .....lb. 3.80 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.80
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] jars.....lb. .91 - 1.13
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. No prices
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8¼%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .66 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .60 - .63
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½

with **SPEED**

the **KEYNOTE**



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HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Copper naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	9.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd., same basis,	100 lbs.	8.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't		No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.59 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.44 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36%, pot-ash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15¼- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.18 - .18¼
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04 - —
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 99%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. drms., works	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.83½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis.	unit-ton.	1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.	gal.	.27 - —

D

Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
neutral, bbls.	lb.	.27½- .29
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).		
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2230- .2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast,	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast,	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	82.00 -90.00
Diatomaceous earth, imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2640- —
1-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2840- —
dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1780- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1830- .2500
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1680- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.3020- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2025- .2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075- .2170
tanks	lb.	.1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.76 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 - —
Dilleseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1875- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.1925- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 50° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dms., works.	gal.	.56 - .59
tanks	gal.	.52 - —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.43 - .50
dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons,	lb.	.35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
smaller lots.	lb.	.36 - .37
Divi-divi[6] bgs., ex dock.	ton.	65.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55
dom., bls.	lb.	.36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns.,	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	8.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—		
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 - —

THEY'VE stalked the enemy in his own waters . . . waited days for the prize, every minute tense with danger. At last the target has been sighted, its range, speed and course determined . . . the torpedo is on its way.

And now, more than 1,300 precision parts must function perfectly to steer the deadly charge to the target. The terrific blast against the enemy hull celebrates the courage of the heroes of the submarine service . . . and the perfect combination of American creative genius and craftsmanship.

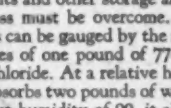
In less spectacular but also important roles, this combination is at work for thousands of products essential in war and peace. As its share in peak production and high standards of many of them, Columbia supplies its customers with chemicals which always conform to exacting specifications.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

CHICAGO • • • BOSTON • • • ST. LOUIS • • • PITTSBURGH • • • NEW YORK • • • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • • • MINNEAPOLIS • • • PHILADELPHIA • • • CHARLOTTE

WATER, WATER—a veritable lake of it is required for the daily operation of Columbia plants. Visualize a body of water one mile long, over 500 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Within 24 hours it would be drained completely dry in order to keep Columbia plants in average production.



A THIRSTY CHEMICAL is Columbia Calcium Chloride. Its nature causes it to dissolve itself when exposed to relative humidities above 30-35%. Because of this, a fast-growing use is its employment as an economical dehumidifying agent in basements and other storage areas where dampness must be overcome. Its effectiveness can be gauged by the absorption capacities of one pound of 77-80% Calcium Chloride. At a relative humidity of 70, it absorbs two pounds of water . . . at a relative humidity of 90, it absorbs five pounds of water—or five times its own weight!

TOUGH GOING! In drilling the shafts for Columbia's limestone mine at Barberton, Ohio, 22.6 pounds of dynamite were required for each foot. As the total depth of the two shafts is 4,581 feet, approximately 52 tons of dynamite were used in preparing the way for what is now the world's deepest limestone mine—2,323 feet.

ONLY A V-MAIL letter is always certain to reach its destination overseas. For if the plane carrying your letter is lost, a record of its mail cargo quickly leads to the dispatch of a duplicate copy. Use V-Mail for fast, sure service . . . and to conserve valuable cargo space. One cargo plane can carry 400,000 V-Mail letters. 112 planes are required to transport the same number of standard size letters—an important factor in the handling of 34,000,000 pieces of overseas mail *each week!* And remember—V-Mail is the *only* mail that *always* flies.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS include Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sodium Bicarbonate, Liquid Chlorine, Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate), Calcium Chloride, Soda Briquettes, Modified Sodas, Caustic Ash, Phosflake, Calcene T (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate), and Calcium Hypochlorite.

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[a] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
83 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
179 Fast red A[a].....lb. .56 - .60

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[a] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
269 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
531 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
688 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[a] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .16
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .35
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base,lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. .95 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[a] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1160 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin .....lb. 4.85 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
664 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .54 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[a].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .98 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
809 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .26 - .27
Emetine[a] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[a] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - 15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .3[5] —

OUR BEST-DRESSED MEN WEAR NO HOSE THIS YEAR!

The Chemical Warfare Service of the Army has provided this style note. ★ To lighten the load of paratroops, armored forces, assault infantry and amphibious troops, the Chemical Warfare Service has developed a streamlined gas mask which does away with the hose by attaching the canister directly to the facepiece.

It's a design that results in a gas mask lighter to carry, more comfortable to wear... and gives the soldier greater freedom of action. Crown Can is making the canisters for this new model... just as Crown Can made them for the older types.

Crown is proud of its part in the development of this new gas mask. For the duration, the whole Crown organization places the needs of our armed forces first... whether those needs are for weapons of war or for the cans to carry food to the front.

CROWN CAN COMPANY
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

Wide Potentialities Pictured for U.S.I.'s Ethyl Chloroformate

Product's Reactivity Facilitates Numerous New Organic Syntheses

Two factors are currently combining to rouse new interest in ethyl chloroformate (ethyl chlorocarbonate), a product which U.S.I. has been manufacturing on a commercial scale for many years. First of these is the broad range of synthetic possibilities opened up by recent investigation of the reactions of this unusual compound. Second is the lowered cost, resulting from improvements in equipment design and process control.

Major Uses

Among the older and better known uses of ethyl chloroformate are the production of flotation agents for ore refining and the synthesis of ethyl carbonate by a special process developed by U.S.I. Newer uses, demonstrating the extreme reactivity and versatility of ethyl chloroformate, include the following:

1. With ammonia it gives urethan; with hydroxylamine it gives N-hydroxy-urethan; with hydrazine hydrate it gives ethyl bicarbamate; with urethan or sodium urethan it gives ethyl imidodicarboxylate; with ethyl imidodicarboxylate it gives ethyl N-carbethoxy-imidodicarboxylate; with urea it gives ethyl allophanate and cyanuric acid; with guanidine it gives ethyl guanidine dicarboxylate; with sodium cyanamide or with cyanamide in concentrated caustic soda solution it gives ethyl cyanamidedicarboxylate.
2. It condenses with metallic sodium and ethyl iodide to give ethyl secondary-butyl ketone and other products.
3. It reacts with phenyl magnesium bromide to give ethyl benzoate and triphenyl-carbinol; with ethyl magnesium bromide it gives triethylcarbinol; with alkyl magnesium bromides it also gives ethyl alkylcarboxylates.

(*Continued on next page*)

Other Chloroformates

Production of chloroformic acid esters of methyl, propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols has been carried out successfully on a pilot plant scale in U.S.I.'s laboratories. While these products are not now in commercial production, inquiries concerning them will be welcomed.

Innovations in Chemical Usage Help Create New Paper Products

Finishing and Coating Patents Reveal Many Novel Applications for Solvents, Plasticizers, and Resins

Parachutes of rain-resistant paper "deliver the goods" to isolated troops. Paper paint containers "pinch hit" for tin cans. Waterproof paper "wraps" protect everything from aircraft engines to blood plasma. In scores of dramatic ways, new paper products take their places among the significant technological developments of the war.

Paper parachute at work.

In many present-day developments in paper finishing and coating, U.S.I. solvents, resins, and other chemicals are finding novel uses. Zein-alcohol solutions, for example, are used to waterproof wrapping paper. Sealing and coating processes utilize phthalates as plasticizers. In paper coatings, especially where oil and grease-proofing are required, U.S.I. alkyd resins are employed. And, of course, in a variety of processes, acetates, alcohols, and acetone are the key solvents.

Postwar Possibilities

In much of the progress promised for tomorrow, moreover, U.S.I. products seem destined to take an even more prominent part. Here are a few patents culled from recent literature which show the trend:

*A method to prevent discoloration of vinyl resin papers by heat entails the addition of the calcium chelate derivative of ethyl acetoacetate.

*For paper of high wet strength, a new product is added to the paper-making stock, and the mixture acidified with alum. The paper is then formed and heat-treated dry. The product involved is made by reacting glue and formaldehyde, and using ethyl alcohol to arrest the reaction just short of the gelling stage.

*Fusible, flexible, water-impermeable coatings for bread-wrapping paper are prepared using a neutral resin, diamyl phthalate, paraffin wax, and the reaction product of manganese oxide and dammar gum.

*Another moisture-proofing patent covers the treatment of regenerated cellulose with a mixture of ethyl cellulose, paraffin wax, ester gum, etc., using toluene and alcohol conjointly as the solvent.

*Still a third patent in this field includes the use of dibutyl phthalate as plasticizer for vinyl resin compositions.

(*Continued on next page*)

Predicts Adequate Supply of Super PYRO Anti-Freeze

Faced with the prospect of keeping the "old bus" going through another war winter, motorists will welcome U.S.I.'s recent announcement that Super PYRO can be expected to be available this Fall in about the same quantity as last year.

Particularly important in these days when new radiators, and even repairs, are difficult to obtain, Super PYRO affords an extra margin of safety in its high heat resistance and unique rust prevention features. Despite warm spells and sustained engine heat, Super PYRO stays on the job, seldom requiring replacement; it's always ready for sudden cold snaps.

Vitamin B_1 Repels Mosquitoes; Reduces Itching from Bites

Dramatic results have been obtained in the treatment of individuals severely affected by mosquito bites, according to reports in a recent issue of Minnesota Medicine. Tests showed that heavy initial doses of thiamin chloride, followed by smaller regular doses, not only reduce itching, but actually make the individual repellent to mosquitoes.

One case history was that of a man abnormally affected by mosquitoes. Before a fishing trip, he took three 40 mg. doses of thiamin. While other members of his party were bitten ferociously, he was bitten but a few times, and none of the bites were troublesome. Size of dosage in other cases varied widely, depending on the individual treated.

Preparing shells to be hurled against the Japs. Note the discarded paperboard containers in which individual shells are protected right up to the point of use.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

June ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Stabilizes Thionitrites in Diesel Motor Fuels

The effectiveness of thionitrites in improving the ignition properties of diesel fuels is well established. The difficulty has always been in the instability of the thionitrites after addition to fuel, where the presence of higher oxides of nitrogen tend to accelerate their decomposition.

Recently granted patents describe a method of stabilizing these thionitrites by the addition of small quantities of ethyl acetoacetate or similar compounds.

New Process Deodorizes Vitamin-Bearing Fats

Removal of objectionable tastes and odors from fat-soluble, vitamin-containing materials of the fish oil and fish liver group is the objective of a recently patented process.

The vitamin-bearing material or concentrate is first mixed with a natural antioxidant—containing substance such as vegetable oil. This mixture, dissolved in an alcohol, ester or ketone solvent, is cooled to a temperature at which layers form, separating the solvent concentrate from the insoluble residue.

Objectionable ingredients are then removed by heating the extracted concentrate, under reduced pressure.

Ivy Poisoning Responds to Extract Treatment

Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of ivy poisoning by injecting an extract made by steeping powdered ivy leaves in absolute alcohol, according to a recent article in the Military Surgeon. The extract is said to retain its effectiveness and brilliant green color indefinitely.

"Tackifying" Synthetic Rubber

A new patent covers a method for imparting "tack" to certain types of synthetic rubber. The process involves the application to the surface of the rubber a solution of alkyl phthalyl glycolate in an organic solvent such as acetone, ethyl acetate, ethylene dichloride, or acetone and isopropyl chloride.

Ethyl Chloroformate

(*Continued from preceding page*)

4. With allyl iodide in the presence of zinc, it gives among other things triallylcarbinol.
5. With metal compounds of alkylacetylenes it gives ethyl alkylacetylenecarboxylates.
6. With alcohols or alcoholates it gives neutral alkyl carbonates—either mixed ethyl carbonates, or di-substituted alkyl carbonates; with quinine there results quinine ethyl carbonate.
7. With phenol it gives ethyl phenyl carbonates and ethyl salicylate.
8. With sodium sulphide there results dicarbethoxy sulphide; with sodium ethanethiol there results ethyl thiolcarbonate.
9. With ethyl sodium malonate it gives ethyl methanetricarboxylate; with ethyl sodium methanetricarboxylate it gives ethyl methanetetracarboxylate. With ethyl sodium acetoacetate there results much O- and a little C-ethyl carbethoxyacetoacetate; with ethyl sodium cyanoacetate it gives ethyl cyanomalonate; with sodium benzoate it gives ethyl benzoate and benzoic anhydride; with sodium ethylene glycol it gives diethyl ethylene dicarbonate, from which ethylene carbonate can be obtained; with potassium cyanate there results carbethoxy isocyanate, and, depending on the conditions, the tricarbethoxy derivative of isocyanuric acid, and also the triethyl, the diethyl carbethoxy, and the ethyl dicarbethoxy derivatives of isocyanuric acid.
10. It reacts with benzene in the presence of aluminum chloride to give ethylbenzene.
11. With bromobenzene and sodium amalgam it reacts to give ethyl benzoate.
12. With acetone and potassium cyanide there results O-carbethoxy-alpha-hydroxyisobutyronitrile.
13. With phenol carboxylic acids and alkali there result carbethoxy derivatives.

New Paper Products

(*Continued from preceding page*)

*In amino-acid-diamine-dibasic acid interpolymers used for coating paper, an alcohol-water mixture serves as the solvent.

*To improve the flexibility of abrasive paper, ethylene glycol is added to the bonding material.

*In a paper-coating composition comprised of cashew-nutshell liquid and urea-formaldehyde resin, butyl alcohol is used as the solvent. This coating is claimed to be especially suitable for lining the caps of food and other containers, and for electrical insulation.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Colored plastics can be produced by dipping acrylic and acetate plastics in a newly-developed dye, it is reported. The new dye is offered in 12 colors, including red, yellow and blue. **(No. 817)**

U S I

A paint and varnish remover, which comes as a water soluble, non-inflammable, semi-liquid material, is recommended by the manufacturer for use on metal, wood, plaster, and fabric. Because of the slow-drying property claimed for it, the new product should be good for large areas, while its run-proof properties recommended it for use on vertical surfaces. **(No. 818)**

U S I

A new sealing tape, said to be waterproof and suitable for use on various containers, has been developed. This new paper tape, when applied with the special solvent which comes with it, is claimed to become absolutely water-tight 72 hours after application. **(No. 819)**

U S I

A permanent ink, for use on glass and ceramic surfaces, is announced. The new product is applied with a writing pen or fine brush and may be stored in ordinary cans or bottles. The ink, when dry, is reported to be unaffected by soapy water and most solvents, and to be non-corrosive, non-inflammable, and non-poisonous. **(No. 820)**

U S I

A new synthetic rubber, reported to remain flexible at extremely low temperatures, is now being manufactured. In securing this cold resistance, however, some sacrifice of tensile strength and oil resistance is entailed. **(No. 821)**

U S I

A new lanolin replacement, suitable for use as a base in pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacture, is announced. The new base can usually be employed without changing formulas or processes, says its maker. **(No. 822)**

U S I

A new disinfectant, of interest for use in surgical and gynecological procedures has been developed. Among the features claimed for the product is the fact that it can be used by pharmacists in preparing low-cost aqueous dilutions. **(No. 823)**

U S I

Repairs of rubber belts can be effected with sections of belting made from the new GR-S synthetic rubber, according to a rubber manufacturer. The synthetic and natural rubbers are joined by a vulcanized splice, using standard vulcanizing materials. **(No. 824)**

U S I

Protection against corrosion and fungi, for electric equipment, is said to be afforded by a new liquid compound which may be applied by brush or spray. The product is reported to have good adhesion, high dielectric strength, and an effective temperature range from minus 50 F to plus 350 F. **(No. 825)**

U S I

Cleaning and polishing copper, chrome, nickel and other surfaces can be accomplished in one operation, say the makers of a new acid-free metal polish. **(No. 826)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS, RESINS, ANTI-, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Ethyl benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Stearate, t.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., t.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
t.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,3] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[2] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20¼
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c. l., works..lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, t.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

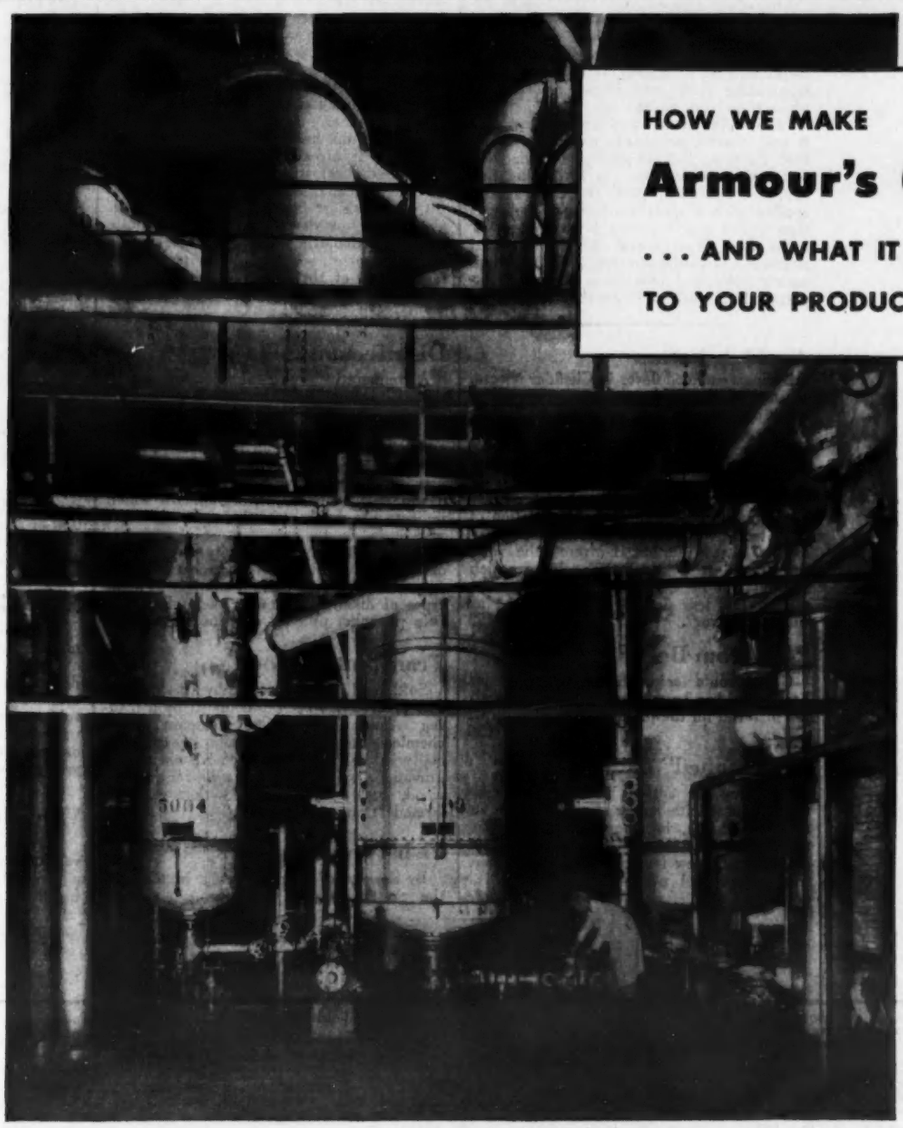
F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., t.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
t.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons...ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
t.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, ea., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
Filter white, ca., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 65% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .72
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,3] bbls., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .0550- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0490- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .0540- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0560- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[2] ref., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

Gall salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, loaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane .....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06 - .06⅝
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .07
Group I, 72-74 octane, loaded, tanks..gal. .06⅝- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04⅝- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, loaded, tanks..gal. .08¼- .08½

Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
t.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[2] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 35 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/38, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
18/32, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
32/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue t.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,2] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
Glue, hide, producers, 150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½
Hide glue t.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials: inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.
Glycerin,[1,2] CP, BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., t.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin, saponification, to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., t.c.l..lb. .11½- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher
Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Kilchat, Okanogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grain of Paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works..lb. .04½- —
70-75% bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½- —



HOW WE MAKE

Armour's Glue

. . . AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOUR PRODUCTS

These Machines Evaporate Water from the Glue

From these towering evaporators comes Armour's Glue. This is one of the last processes in making animal glue. It was one of the hardest to control until this equipment was especially designed for concentrating glue liquors.

In the old days, glue liquors lost more adhesive qualities in the evaporating process than in any other step of manufacture. But these new climbing film evaporators, with their automatic time and temperature controls, and their specially engineered design, turn out a standardized product . . . and *protect* the adhesiveness of every batch.

Thanks to this scientific evaporation, Armour's Glue has an extra strength factor and a complete uniformity that means better glue performance for you.

Scientific Evaporation Means Better Glue

This process . . . and every other step in the making of Armour's Glue . . . is carried out under scientific control to produce better glue for your products.

That's why Armour's Glue is clean, clear, uniform. Why it has the high jelly strength, viscosity and tensile strength you need and can depend on.

At present, demand for certain grades of Armour's glue is greater than supply. But, though we may be unable to supply exactly the grade you want, we will be glad to discuss your problems with you with a view to suggesting more efficient use of the glue available.

Glue it for good with Armour's

ARMOUR *Glue* DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31ST STREET, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

OPD—6-12-1944 20

INSIDE NEWS

JUNE PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

New Bonding Process Will Affect Many Industries

It looks like ordinary glue—but when two pieces of aluminum are bonded with it, 3000 lbs. pressure are required to tear them apart!

The name is "Cycleweld," and it's called "a new process for permanently bonding together, and to each other, metal, wood, plastics, ceramics, fibre board and rubber in any desired combination to form structures that are stronger, lighter and cheaper than those joined by conventional methods."

In War Production Today

The exact composition of Cycleweld cement, a thermosetting plastic, is censored today, owing to its wide usefulness in aircraft manufacture. In wing flaps, wood-metal fittings, stabilizers, it is saving time, eliminating rivets and increasing strength while it reduces weight.

In fastening metal wing flaps, for instance, it has saved 4 man-hours riveting time on P-40 fighters, and cut cost one-third. Only 300 rivets are necessary to hold wing flap supports, instead of 1200. The Cycleweld is applied with a spray gun; the assembly is then joined together in a heated press.

On one experimental wood-constructed airplane, Cyclewelding saved 1700 lbs., eliminating bolts and nuts from the most important beam fittings. In another case, where 5500 rivets were formerly used to assemble an aircraft part, the manufacturers now use only 30 rivets and Cycleweld the rest of the joining, at one-tenth the cost.

Cycleweld's resistance to vibration is another important factor in automotive and aircraft applications.

Wide Application Post-War

At the present time, Cycleweld has been adapted mainly to riveted or spot-welded construction designs. Even more far-reaching results are expected when it is used to join structures expressly designed for it. There are many possible ways to apply the necessary heat and pressure for the actual bonding.

Since Cycleweld can join together many kinds of building materials, its invention will permit greater lightness, strength and economy in the houses and furniture of the future. It is already being used to fasten corrugated steel within layers of plywood for prefabricated flooring.

Cycleweld's resistance to vibration will also permit new developments in automobile design, particularly where plastics are to be joined to metal, since it will be possible to fasten both of them to a cushioning strip of rubber. 654

Avoid Agitation

To insure a good flavor in Cheddar cheese, the milk to be used should be subjected to as little agitation as possible and all milk for cheese should be cooled. These are definite conclusions based upon the grading of experimental cheese made of first-quality milk under commercial conditions. Rancid and unclean flavors are developed rapidly by agitating milk. The vigorous agitation of uncooled milk, as in farm trucks on the way to the cheese station, activates the milk lipase, and it is the lipase activity which accounts for both the rancid flavor and the related but less definite defect classed as "unclean flavor". 655

"C" From Beet Sugar

Galacturonic acid, derived from sugar beet pulp, has been found a suitable starting material for the production of vitamin C. 656

"Hormoned" Tomatoes

By using the aerosol method (gas containing insecticide under great pressure in small cylinder), hormones sprayed on tomato blossoms obtained nearly a perfect set of fruit, grew faster and ripened faster, were larger and nearly seedless, both indoors and out. 657

Disinfectant Salts

A comparatively new salts development in the disinfectant field, represents a decided change from older and more familiar types of disinfectants. They are exceptionally stable and can be stored indefinitely; characterized by exceptionally high bactericidal activity, they are germicidally active through a wide pH range. Other advantages which indicate a probable expanded use in the post-war period in the manufacture of disinfectants are relatively low toxicity and absence of appreciable odor. This last characteristic in particular offers quite a contrast to older types of disinfectants, with their characteristic phenolic, pine or chlorine odor. 658

Transmuted Wood

Soft wood into hard wood by a new chemical process has been announced by a leading American chemical company. This chemical magic wand, made of commercially available and inexpensive chemicals, provides a result that is no longer natural wood, but a new material that may be termed "transmuted" wood. 659

Fish Preservative

By the use of "hyperol" as a bactericide, the preservation of fish during shipment can be improved, reports from Hungary indicate. Hyperol is a colorless and odorless combination of urea and hydrogen peroxide. 660

Emulsion Stability

Because the number and type of emulsifiers have increased, there has developed the need for a test which will give a fairly rapid quantitative measure of the stability of emulsions stabilized with different agents. One such measure can be obtained from the resistance of the emulsion to breaking under mechanical stress. And centrifuging is proposed as a means of obtaining a measurable destructive force. 661

Acylated Amines

Amines, either of the aromatic or aliphatic type, can be conveniently acylated with very good yields by reacting their hydrochlorides with an amide, it is reported in a foreign publication. In general, the amine hydrochloride is mixed with a slight excess of the amide and the mixture melted. After several minutes ammonium chloride separates and the reaction is complete. 662

Anthracene Paste

Purification by heating the mass, allowing it to cool carefully, and then pressing to remove the content of entrained oil is described in a recent British patent. The process can be applied to pastes from which the oil could not be removed by direct pressing, and in the modified method, hydrocarbon impurities accompany the expressed oil in such portion as to produce pastes exceeding 40% in anthracene content. 663

Synthesized Santonin

Santonin has been successfully synthesized in India, according to a recent dispatch from that country. An unusual feature of the synthesis was declared to be the formation of santonin in the optically active form. Synthetic materials are usually obtained in the racemic form. 664

Melamine

Manufacture from cyanamide or dicyandiamide by an improved method is claimed in a recent British patent. In the process described, a solution of cyanamide or dicyandiamide is heated in an autoclave in a solvent comprising liquid ammonia, with or without the addition of anhydrous methanol or other diluents to reduce the autoclave pressure, while agitating the charge. 665

Varnish

Varnish film formation without the use of volatile solvents was recently described by a large American company. The films are based on solutions of an unsaturated poly-

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Graphite, conc., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content 80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .06½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08%- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06%- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08%- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .28
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber; sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .18
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55%- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21¼- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15%- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15%- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12%- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10%- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11%- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14%- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12%- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .14%- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Gum, copal, Congo, E. I., batu, black, bold, scraped, bgs., unscraped, same basis..lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. 17%- —
chips, same basis...lb. 11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. 05½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. 13%- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22%- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11%- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16%- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07%- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09%- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11%- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13%- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13%- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12%- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08%- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07%- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11%- —

NATIONAL CAN

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merisable resin in a nonreactive fluid solvent. Under the influence of a catalyst at slightly elevated temperatures, the varnishes are said to harden into tough products. 666

Petroleum Jelly

This has been found effective in combatting the swelling and gangrene caused by prolonged exposure to salt water often suffered by torpedoing victims. Canadian medical research has found an impregnated stocking an easy method of application of the treatment. 667

Quahog Fishing

The war promises to bring out another major New England ocean industry, the fishing for black or ocean quahogs. Quahogs, a hard-shelled variety of clam, have been less popular than the familiar soft shells . . . and being inhabitants of deep water, they're harder to catch. However, scientists of the Fish and Wild Life Service are establishing a laboratory in New England to encourage quahog fishing.

Last year's production of ocean quahogs *(Venus mercenaria)* totalled 50,000 bushels, providing 435,000 pounds of meat for clam chowder. The Interior Department of the government presents these earnings figures: Average price for a bushel of quahogs $1, average catch in one day for a boat from 40 to 50 feet long, 100 to 150 bushels . . . worth going after! Quahogs are nutritious, tasty and are said to be plentiful for commercial catches off the New England coast. 668

Sulfathiazole in Glycerine

Further evidence that glycerine is a superior vehicle for incorporating sulfonamides is presented in a recent report from the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The mixture, prepared in a clean mortar with a clean pestle, results in a smooth cream said to have none of the disadvantages of other preparations. It is easily made, chemically stable and stands temperature extremes well. It has a wide and varied field of usefulness and is definitely anti-bacterial. 669

Penicillin Dressing

A new type of penicillin dressing with a glycerine content has been reported for topical application in local treatment of wounds. Clinical application of the penicillium-inoculated dressings on a series of patients who had not been benefitted by other forms of therapy showed the efficacy of the procedure. 670

Pellicles

Regenerated cellulosic gel bands or pellicles suitable for bottle caps, seals and the like are impregnated with admixed water, a softener, and isopropyl alcohol, serving to preclude attack by molds and bacteria. 671

Technical Topics

EMULSIFIER — A light amber liquid, declared to form controllable milky emulsions in water, and to be miscible with alcohol, glycerine, glycol, hydrocarbons, solvents and oils, is being offered as an emulsifying agent for cosmetic, food and other commercial products. 672

TUBERCULOSIS CURE—A new chemotherapeutic agent has produced encouraging results in the treatment of tuberculosis. Though no conclusions have as yet been expressed as to the curative power in human cases of tuberculosis, outstandingly positive curative effects have been recorded on the disease in guinea pigs. Its relative lack of toxicity to humans and animals alike is also declared to be very promising. 673

BRONCHODILATORS—Indanamine compounds have shown promise in the treatment of bronchial asthma, a representative of a large American pharmaceutical manufacturer reported recently. The indanamines were found effective bronchodilators without causing any appreciable undesirable rise in blood pressure. 674

SOIL FUMIGANTS — Dichloropropylene and dichloropropane have been found to have desirable soil fumigating properties, and to be highly effective in the control of the common root-rot nematods. Hawaiian pineapple planters have already used the materials on a large scale with satisfactory results. 675

CARBON BISULFIDE — Manufacture by an improved method is claimed in a recent British patent. In the process described, molten sulphur is passed in small fixed doses at regular frequent intervals into a retort containing heated charcoal. As the reaction proceeds it is advised that the molten sulphur additions be gradually decreased in quantity. 676

TRIETHANOLAMINE — Turkey red oil, and alkaline soaps of fatty acids materially reduce, and in cases overcome loss of luminescence commonly encountered when pigments of the zinc-cadmium sulphide class are employed in paints or enamels for exterior exposure, it is declared in a recent British patent. Not more than five percent of the wetting agent should be added to the paint, the claims state. 677

ELECTROPOLISHING — The value of glycerine in electropolishing solution is again brought to the fore in a recent U. S. Patent. 678

FANWEED — This grows abundantly in the north central states and southwest Canada, can be processed for a seed oil which is a good substitute for rapeseed oil, 90% of which came from Japan, for paints and varnishes; and also edible shortening or salad oil. 679

CRANBERRY — Derivatives include ursolic acid, a white odorless powder used in compounding cold creams; cranberry meal, a filler for plastics; cranberry seed oil used in shampoos. 680

ONION OIL — Volatile oil of onion and garlic have been found by Russian scientists to contain a bacteria-killing substance. Onion paste has been used to heal wounds and guard against infection. 681

SUMMER COMFORT? — A chemical used in liquid form or cosmetic creams as an insect repellent. One application gives six hours' protection. 682

ROT CONTROL — Penicillin has been found of possible value in horticulture. Studies at a western university show that the bacteria responsible for the destructive rot of the giant cactus of the southwest could be controlled. 683

INK FOR GLASS — A new, permanent ink that adheres to glass and ceramics and is non-corrosive, non-inflammable, has been developed. Dry ink is not affected by any common solvents; may be kept in a can or bottle and is easily applied. 684

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS · PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES · STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Gum, copal, Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅝- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅜- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31⅛- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅛- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —

Gum, dammar, Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23⅛- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, crd., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —

Gum, kauri, bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .75 - .80
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Rod (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.60 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., Southard, Okla. ton. 12.00 - -

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls. lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1. lb. .34 - —
No. 2. lb. .30 - —
No. 3. lb. .28 - —
No. 4. lb. .26 - —
No. 5. lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1. lb. .14½- —
No. 2. lb. .13½- —
No. 3. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,5] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
tanks, works. lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3. gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3. gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3. gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.10 -
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,5] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3. gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3. gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls. lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal. lb. .15½- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram 4.50 -
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots. oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1. lb. .42 - —
No. 2. lb. .34 - —
xtract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .24 - —
No. 2. lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls. lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars. lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net. lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs. lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs. lb. No prices
powd., bgs. lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls. lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls. lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd. lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns. lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works frt. alld. or equald. lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls. lb. .07½- —
dms. lb. .08½- —
Iron chloride, solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald., lb. .06½- .07½
djns. lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns. lb. .84 - .97
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.18 - 3.23
syrup, bots., cbys. lb. .39 - .50
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms. lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns. lb. .52 - —
kgs. lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black Iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns. lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns. lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 99%, kgs. lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .06½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms. lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate,[6] bbls. lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs. lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works. gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, works. lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works. lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works. gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11½- .12
Ether, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
tanks lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works. lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .06 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .52 - .53
Resin, jump, cns. lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs. lb. .60 - .80

K

Kamala, tins. lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank. gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04½- .04¾
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- .05
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks. gal. .07¼- .07¾
47 w.w., tanks. gal. .07¾- .08
San Francisco, tanks. gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, tres. 100 lbs. .1340 Nom.
Western, choice, tres. 100 lbs. .1325 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Cyprus, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Greek, bls. lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bls. lb. .35 - .50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls. lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,5] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls. lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,5] paste, stand., cns., c.l. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l. lb. .12 - .13
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .18½- .22
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices to manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; less frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .07¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works. lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms. lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾- —
Other points. lb. .09 - —

What's that got to do with the shortage of Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease for the home front? PLENTY!

Our soldiers' shoes can take it because they are made from top grade leathers that have been stuffed and waterproofed with wool grease to withstand mud, water and snow.

Today Lanolin and all grades of Wool Grease are on strict government allocation. As victory moves closer, the day approaches when America's largest selling brand of Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease, the famous Nimco brand, will be available to all.

Lanolin and Wool Greases Help Fight for Victory

BUY WAR BONDS

and support the fight

MALMSTROM NIMCO BRAND LANOLIN

N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.

America's Largest Suppliers of { LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., 160-lb. dms..lb .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms. lb. .08¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .48
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Lithium fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -36.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06 - —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35

White Lead has *More* of the Properties that make Good Paint

What have all these books got to do with paint? After all, the proof of good house paint is the way it stands up against the weather.

* * *

But that's just the point. These volumes, on file at the National Lead Laboratories, contain the 27-year record of actual all-weather tests of white lead and other pigments. Made at our Paint Experiment Station at Sayville, Long Island, they represent the largest continuous "test fence" research of outside paint materials on record—comprising over two hundred and fifty volumes, dating back to 1917.

* * *

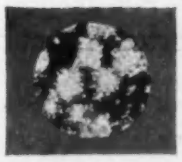
And what is the net of all this "book learning"? Simply this: that Basic Carbonate White Lead has *more* of the properties that go to make a top quality, well-rounded house paint than any other white pigment. And that these properties, listed at the right, are imparted to mixed paint formulations in well-balanced proportion.

* * *

Check any pigment against white lead for the number of ways it will contribute to your products. See for yourself why white lead is so universally used in formulating outside paints.

Check WHITE LEAD against any other Pigment for the number of Properties it Contributes to Paint

1. MIXING AND GRINDING EASE	✓
2. PACKAGE STABILITY	✓
3. HIDING	✓
4. BRUSHABILITY	✓
5. LEVELLING	✓
6. DRYING ACTION	✓
7. WHITENESS	✓
8. FOOL-PROOFNESS	✓
9. FILM STRENGTH	✓
10. FLEXIBILITY	✓
11. TINT RETENTION	✓
12. ADHESION	✓
13. GLOSS	✓
14. WEATHER RESISTANCE	✓



One reason...
LEAD SOAPS

Many of White Lead's paint making properties are traceable, in an important degree, to the formation of lead soaps by the reaction of white lead with the oil. White Lead produces a unique type of soap formation with a fibrous structure and multiple projections radiating from a central core. The photomicrograph shows how the soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film. These soaps help make a more completely bonded film, having greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

The tendency of white lead to combine with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and consequently mixes and grinds well.

The Dutch Boy offers *five* basic carbonate white leads, with varying degrees of oil absorption, hiding and paint-thickening power. Our technical staff will gladly give you the benefit of its many years of research in helping you decide which type best fits your particular product.

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* WHITE LEAD

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—*New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco; Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia (John T. Lewis Bros. Co.)*

Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Manganese linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works..lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. 04 - .06
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Calif., bbls.....lb. .69 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .40 - .43
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs. 500 lbs..lb.16.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb.16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 3½x3½ in...pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3¼x3¼ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 -

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synthetic,[3,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
Methanol, synth., dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd., gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0723- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvl.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .85 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

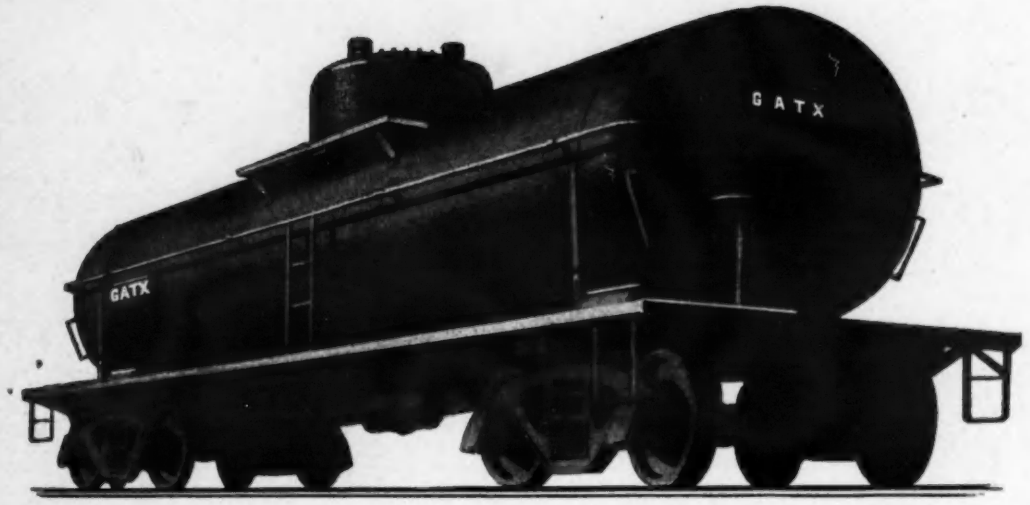
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .76
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[2] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10



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Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white,
20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04½- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .05½- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H. N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, sat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.80
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .19 - .19¼
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.60.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neopinchophen, USP, dms ....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulfate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo 13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis..lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, ton N.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .84¼- .84½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artl. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .54 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.50
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Oil, birchtar, rectified, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.10.00 -12.50
rectified, cns.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls.,c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- 17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l...lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —

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Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Oil, cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmooga, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .96 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .88 - —
tankcar .....gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .09¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .09¾- —
.16¼- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 5.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75

Oil, Fishliver,[1,3] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.....per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.....per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil),
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 26 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 3.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No prices
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks.
wood, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1550- .1610
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1450- .1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1490- .1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1850- .2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw, tankcar, Zone 8.....lb. .127 - —
Linseed replacem't, dms. ret.lb. .131 - .137
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers .....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0690- —
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1208- .1210
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd, alkali, ret., dms.....lb. .1308- .1310
kettle-bodied, ret., dms....lb. .1408- .1410

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks .....lb. .19¼- —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks.
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks.
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0855- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .09¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
bichd., deod., tankcar.....lb. .1501- —
hydrog., tanks .....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63¼
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22¼- —
contracts .....gal. .19¼- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. .....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,3] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dist. dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .65 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0690- —
light-pressed, ret. dms.....lb. .1208 - .12
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1308 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.....lb. .1490- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1490- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1390- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dvid. E..lb. .05¼- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[5] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1442- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -62.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.75 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
Tar, rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l., gal. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44¼- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50¼- .53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .60

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U. S. A.

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For That New Note You Have Been Looking For

A lasting sweet note of great value in Perfume Compounds of many types. Veratraldehyde is particularly interesting as a base for Opoponax, Heliotrope and Violet Odors.

INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.

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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	—
145/155 bls., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	.74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	.75
San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	—
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.	lb.	6.50	8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
Wormwood,[5] cns.	lb.	5.00	5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	11.00	14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	—
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00	—
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00	—
Opium, gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	13.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	13.50	13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, dinitroaniline toner,[1]	lb.	1.05	—
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30	.45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	—
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¾	—
other points	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	—
Other points	lb.	.12½	—
Molybdate,[1,8] bbls.	lb.	.41	—
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
bbls.	lb.	.80	1.05
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.11	.11½
sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	.14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11½
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.80	.85
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.85	.90
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45	.46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Orthocresol,[3,9] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.62	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75	4.15

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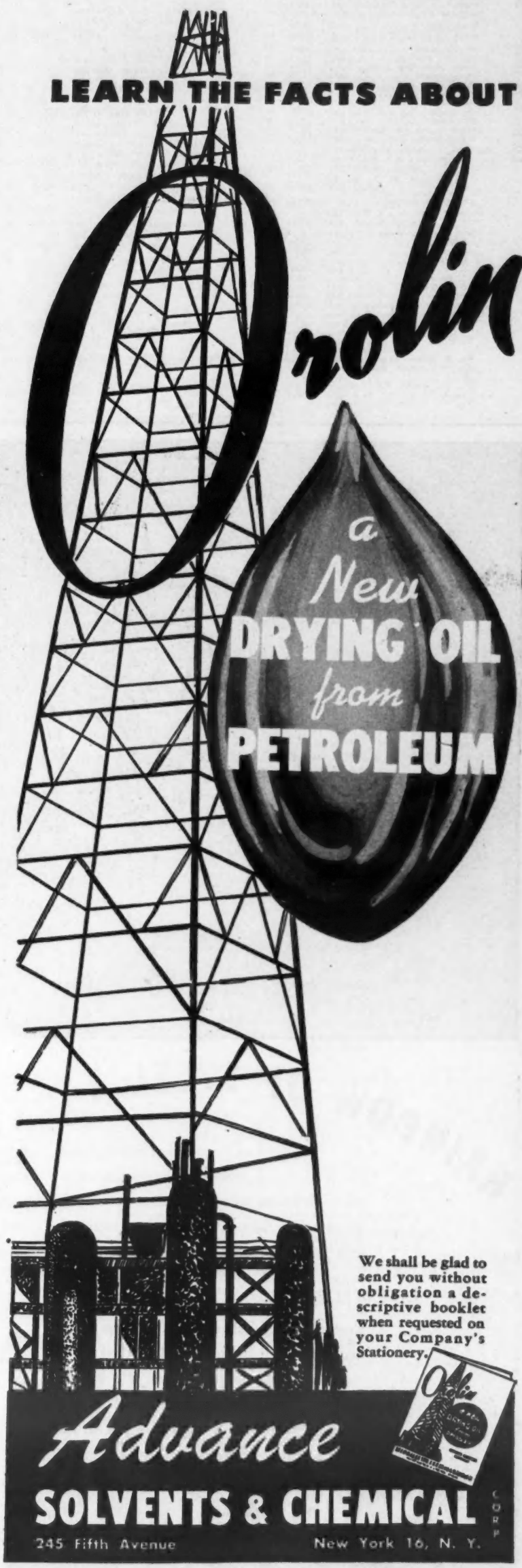
Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.25	2.60
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05	7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs.	lb.	.29	.30
Portaguese, choice, bgs.	lb.	.39½	.40
extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.38¼	.39¾
good, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45	.56
good, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32	.33
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	—
Paracresol,[9] bbls., wks.	lb.	.41	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	—
120-122 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
122-124 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0560	—
127-129 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
128-130 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
130-133 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0615	—
132-134 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0640	—
135-137 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0715	—
140-142 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0810	—
146-148 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23	—
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units.		2.20	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	.26
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	Bid
24 bgs.	lb.	.0723	.0740
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.28½	.30
sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	.52
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	.52
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.25
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.60	.70
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
snaw, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.09
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06	1.30
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	1.25
West	bbl.	.70	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.09	1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel	gal.	.04	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½	—
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	.07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07	.08¾
No. 3	gal.	.06¾	.07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	.07¾
bunker C, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	2.07
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.80	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.65	—
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½	—
	gal.	.07½	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	.07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½	—
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	—
248-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¼	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12	.13
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.12½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630	—



Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagons, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-83), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .08

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.		
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 7.90

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,5] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00 - —
70-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
ungrd., run-of-mine, washed, 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
30%, P_2O_5 minimum,	short ton.	2.75 - —
68%, basis 31%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
Yellow, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
cs.	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .23½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Polyamyinaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
cns.	lb.	.31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.		
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls.	lb.	.27 - .31
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.29 - .32
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
45% basis, dms.	lb.	.08¼- .08¾
tanks	lb.	.02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse	lb.	.18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide,[6] dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol.,	cns., cbys.	lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.		
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —

RAINBOW OF STEEL . . .

Symbol of the ties that bind Canada and the U. S. together in friendship is the new Rainbow Bridge recently erected across the gorge below Niagara Falls. Built in harmony with the rugged Niagara landscape, it is a promise of still greater cooperation between the two countries as well as a permanent answer to the challenge of the deep gorge and the swift currents that flow through it.

This bridge also epitomizes the growth of the Niagara region as one of America's most important industrial centers. With the Falls as a source of almost unlimited hydro-electric power, this area has become a fountainhead of strength for the nation at war. Out of its factories are pouring huge supplies of chemicals, chemurgical products and many other essential materials. And Niagara Alkali, pioneer chemical manufacturer in this district, is helping to set a new pace in speed of production and efficiency of service in meeting these vital needs.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Potash muriate, dom.,* 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.		
granular, 50-52% K_2O unit-ton.	.53½-	-
Russian,* offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton.	.53¾-	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.		
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.37 -	.50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb.	.28 -	.31
Perchlorate,* kgs., works....lb.	.09½-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb.	.20½-	.21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb.	.50 -	.53
Yellow, bbls.....lb.	.16 -	.17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.18 -	—
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb.	.07 -	—
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.	290.00 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb.	.15 -	.21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.		
tech., dom., bulk,* basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.	36.25 -	—
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb.	.70 -	.75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb.	.12 -	—
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.	14.20 -	14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,* min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.	26.00 -	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb.	.40 -	.43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb.	.45 -	.50
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.23 -	.25
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb.	.40	Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb.	.45 -	.50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb.	8.00 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	8.25 -	8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.03¾-	—
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in fl..lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.14½-	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb.	.68 -	.69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.03¾-	.04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.05½-	.04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb.	.04½-	—
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb.	.38 -	.40
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
refined, dms.....100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
standard, dms.....100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
Pyrethrum* concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal.	5.75 -	—
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal.	8.53 -	—
flowers,* coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt.		
fine-grd., 1.3 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb.	.30 -	—
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb.	.23 -	—
Pyridin,* denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal.	1.55 -	1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb.	.45½-	.46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton.	8.00 -	10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).		
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal.	.75 -	1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.	10.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis....ton.	13.00 -	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton.	8.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.	11.00 -	—
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb.	.17 -	—
black, cs., works.....lb.	.17 -	—
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb.	.17 -	—
dense, white, cs., works..lb.	.17 -	—
gray, cs., works.....lb.	.17 -	—
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb.	.14 -	—
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb.	.17 -	—
transparent, cs., works...lb.	.19 -	—
colors, cs., works.....lb.	.17 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb.	.17 -	—
mixed colors, cs., works...lb.	.14 -	—
white, cs., works.....lb.	.17 -	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb.	.10 -	.15
Quebracho extract,* solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb.	.04⅞-	.05¼
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.05⅝-	.06⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb.	.04125-	.0550
tanks, works.....lb.	.03625-	.0450
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.08 -	.09
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.	.0825-	.0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb	.11 -	.13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb.	.26 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb.	.10 -	—
No. 2.....lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3.....lb.	.09 -	—
solid, bxs.....lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver,[1], flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask..	110.00 -	115.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb.	1.30 -	1.75
Quinidine,* NF V, cryst., cns.oz.	1.06 +	.13¾*
powd., precip., cns.....oz.	1.01 +	.13¾
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz.	.71 +	.13¾

* Surcharge of 13¾c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,* NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz.	.84 +	.13¾*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	1.05 +	.13¾
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	1.05 +	.13¾
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....	1.07 +	.13¾
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.69 +	.13¾
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	.78 +	.13¾
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz.	.86 +	.13¾
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.25 +	.13¾
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.07 +	.13¾
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	1.00 +	.13¾
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	1.20 +	.13¾
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.76 +	.13¾
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.81 +	.13¾
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.05 +	.13¾
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.07 +	.13¾
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz.	.90 +	.13¾
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	.79 +	.13¾
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	.67 +	.13¾
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	1.05 +	.13¾
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.63 +	.13¾
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	1.03 +	.13¾
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz.	.90 +	.13¾

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

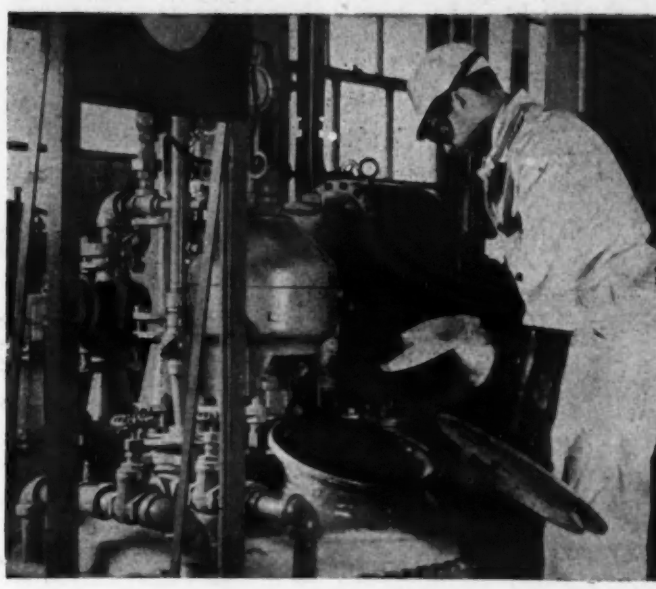
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* USP, cns..oz.	.81 +	.13¾*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.		
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb.	.34½-	.50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb.	.65 -	—
paste, dms.....lb.	.52 -	—
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb.	.95 -	1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	1.10 -	1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.		
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb.	1.00 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb.	.85 -	—
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb.	.30 -	—
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb.	2.50 -	—
light, same basis.....lb.	2.20 -	—
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50 -	—
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works..lb.	4.60 -	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	4.75 -	5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Dyes (see Dyes, red).		
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb.	1.35 -	—
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb.	.85 -	—
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb.	.09¼-	—
Red, Indian, 80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.09¾-	—
imp., English, all shades..lb.	.12 -	—
Iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., l.c.l., bbls.....lb.	.09¾-	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb.	.06¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb.	.06½-	.094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb.	1.25 -	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb.	.90 -	—
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb.	.60 -	—
Pink, bbls., works.....lb.	.20 -	.25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb.	.25 -	.28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb.	1.10 -	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb.	.40 -	—
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb.	1.10 -	—
deep, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.20 -	—
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.02 -	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb.	.02 -	—
Orange, Persian (see O).		
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).		
Para[2] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb.	.70 -	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).		
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb.	4.15 -	—
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb.	1.00 -	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb.	.55 -	—

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers:

Newspapers Daily Emphasize Sulfadiazine's Fast-Growing Popularity. Let CALCO Help You Supply This Mounting Demand.



Magic of Sulfa Stems Terrors Of Meningitis

Cases Up 1,100% in City in 2 Years, but Mortality May Be Less Than 5%

Through the magic of sulfa drugs deaths and permanent disability from meningococcic meningitis, popularly known as spinal meningitis, can be slashed to an incredibly low level, it was learned yesterday when cases have risen approximately 1,100% in New York City in two years.

The latest story of the curative powers of sulfa drugs, particularly sulfadiazine. . .

In CALCO'S large-capacity plants, manufacture of SULFADIAZINE is under rigid quality controls from the first step (see illustration) through every process of quantity production.

Just as the recommendation by the Surgeon General's Office of Sulfadiazine for pneumococcal, streptococcal, meningococcal meningitis and other infections fostered its widespread use among the armed forces, so now its universal endorsement by leading medical and health authorities is opening up big, new demands for this famous sulfa drug through normal pharmaceutical outlets.

Happily, CALCO'S mounting production capacity now permits the offering of Sulfadiazine to ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers generally in quantities to meet the needs of this rapidly-expanding civilian market.

Do you, too, see the opportunity for increasing sales and profits in the marketing of Sulfadiazine? If so, we suggest you talk over your requirements with CALCO right away.

Ask About These Other Available CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine (For Veterinary Use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

ARMY E NAVY

Red, scarlet, lake, alizarin, kgs., works	lb.	.35	—
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04½-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05	—
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	—
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03¼	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.25	2.35
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68	.75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.85	2.50
powd., bbls.	lb.	.95	2.60
Riboflavin,[3] bots., 100 grams.	kilo.	280.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.08¾	.08¾
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¼	.14
Rosin, gum:—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.40	—
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.47	—
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.13	—
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.13	—
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.14	—
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.14	—
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.15	—
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.17	—
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20	—
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.78	- 3.96
Rottenstone,[4] bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Spanish, tins	lb.	45.00	Nom
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast.	lb.	.82	- .83
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.21½	- .22
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92	- .96
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.			
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40	-23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35	- 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	9.20	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35	- 9.50
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	- —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	200.00	-210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40	- —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35	- .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.18	- .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
select, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Savory, Spanish, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	- —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	- —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	- —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34½	- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34	- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- —
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Senega root, spot, lbs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
3, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Pods, bls	lb.	.13	- .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½	—
Boston	lb.	.43½	—
Chicago	lb.	.44	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46	—
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½	—
Boston	lb.	.49½	—
Chicago	lb.	.50	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52	—

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3710	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3960	—
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3600	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3805	—

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

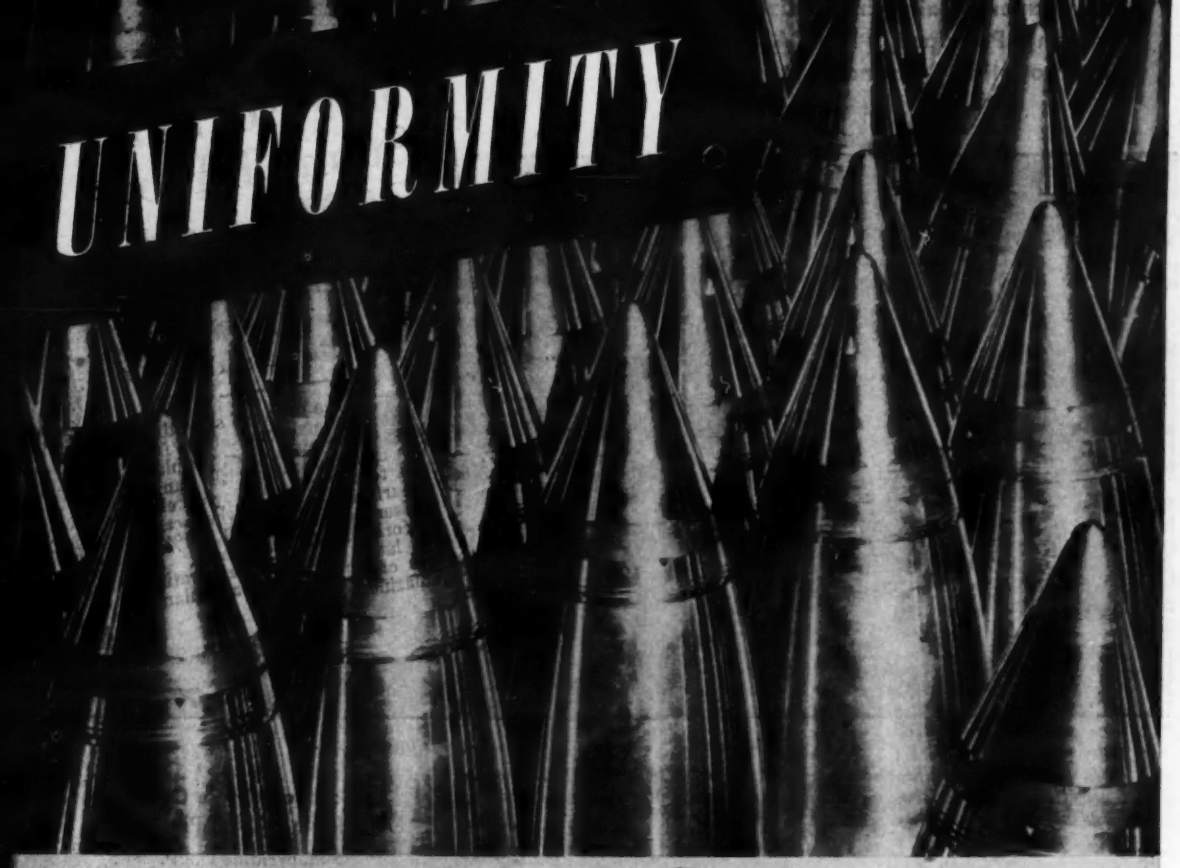
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	35.00	-38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	15.50	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.50	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18¾	—
10 gals., works.	lb.	.27	—
Silver bullion	oz.	.44⅞	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign	oz.	.44⅞	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32½	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308	- .352
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288	- .339
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.52	- .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Smalt, black, cns.	lb.	.05	- .06
Blue, cns.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .19
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd.	lb.	.08½	- .10
gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.05½	- .06
NF, bbls., divd.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	- —
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
Aluminate,[4] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Arsenate,[4] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Arsenite,[4] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09	- .10

Soda arsenite, gray, 2c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58	—
4	100 lbs.	2.96	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13	—
l.c.l., divd. zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
bbls., l.c.l., divd. zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.40	- .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.47	- .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	—



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They know the B&A label is their assurance of product uniformity . . . assurance of quality, unvarying purity and consistent accuracy . . . for into the making of B&A reagents go years of experience in reagent and fine chemical manufacture.

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BAKER & ADAMSON *Reagent and Fine Chemicals*

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Pacific Coast Technical Service Offices:
Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle, Wenatchee and Yakima (Wash.)

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Soda bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —

Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14

Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l.. works.....200 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31

Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —

Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works....
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works...
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½

Chromate,[3,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.

Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½

Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.

solution, 50%, cbys., cns....lb. .82 - .90

Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26

Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.

Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48

Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —

Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55

Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —

Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..
ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.
100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00

Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.55

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11

Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
lb. .19 - —

Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —

Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —

Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. 10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis.
100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —

Soda phosphate, tribasic, kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10½
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¾
spot .....lb. .11 - —

Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.
100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.20

Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12

Soda stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½

Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24

Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.
100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.
100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10

Sulphathiazole, mono hydrate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80

Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35

Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —

Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).

Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22

Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - .32
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —

Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal,[3] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.43.00 - —

Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —

Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90

Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .35 - .37

Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —

Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices

Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks

St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .15 - .16

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —

Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —

Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).

Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25

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Camouflage is essential . . . billowy clouds obscure ship movements . . . variegated colors effectively conceal installations and personnel . . . Contributing to the production of camouflage materials are Solvay Alkalies and related products . . . for in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Strontium chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.09 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.18
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Cloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, commil. cyls. works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04*- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .53 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $5.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c., per unit-ton higher. triple, 46% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works. c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l.,works.ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.25 -19.25
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., N. Y., fine, 99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07¾
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....(gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd.....ton.135.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrailin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .58
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.10
dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls.¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.20
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29¼- —
Tonga, 56% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn.,

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Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works	lb.	.43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½ - —
tech., cns., works	lb.	.26½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½ - .31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c. l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns	lb.	.46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works	lb.	1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls	lb.	.31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).		
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).		
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works	lb.	2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs	lb.	No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs	lb.	.12 - .12½
Madras, bgs	lb.	.12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms	gal.	.85½ - .86¼
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l	gal.	.65 - .75
tanks	gal.	.57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East	gal.	.65 - .70
tanks	gal.	.60 - —
steam-dist.,[2] ret. dms	gal.	.77 - .80
tanks	gal.	.72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).		
True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium oxide, black, bgs	lb.	2.55 - —
yellow, kgs	lb.	1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 45% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts	ton.	77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs	lb.	.12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports,	ton.	57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports	ton N.	121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis,	ton N.	127.60 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.22 - .23

V

Valerian root, NF, bls	lb.	.65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s	ton.	No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s	ton.	No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins	lb.	9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins	lb.	10.00 Nom.
Tahiti, white label, tins	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins	lb.	8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	2.35 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns	lb.	.24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs	lb.	.22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works	lb.	.25 - —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%	bot.	1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis	bot.	1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis	bot.	.65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol),	mil. units.	.10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).		
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).		
B_2 (see Riboflavin).		
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).		
C (see Acid, ascorbic).		
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).		
E (see Alpha tocopherol).		
G (see Riboflavin).		
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).		
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).		
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).		

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls	lb.	.45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers: account	ton.	50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account	per ton.	50.00 -55.00
extract liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.05 - .06
tanks	lb.	.0450- .05
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock	lb.	.0535- .0560
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock,	lb.	.05225- .05475
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works	lb.	.14¼ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.12¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.24¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.16¼ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.16½ - .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.14¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.28¾ - —
Bayberry, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton	lb.	.58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton,	lb.	.60 - —
ctns., ton	lb.	.61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton	lb.	.57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs.,	ton.	lb. .37½ - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton	lb.	.44¾ - —
unbleachable, bgs., ton,	lb.	.41½ - —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton,	lb.	.53½ - —
Wax, bees, yellow, refined, USP, disc., bgs., tons	lb.	.55½ - —
ctns., ton	lb.	.56½ - .58½
rounds or squares, bgs.,	ton.	lb. .57½ - —
ctns., ton	lb.	.58½ - .63½
slabs, bgs., ton	lb.	.52½ - —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton	lb.	.36 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.37 - .46
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs.,	ton.	.71½ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.72¼ - .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs.,	ton.	.75¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton	lb.	.73½ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.76¾ - .80
smaller lots	lb.	.77¾ - .80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton	lb.	.83¼ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84¼ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton	lb.	.81¼ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82¼ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton	lb.	.79 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).		
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton	lb.	.13½ - .14
jobbing lots	lb.	.14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton,	lb.	.15½ - .16
jobbing lots	lb.	.16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton,	lb.	.16½ - .17
jobbing lots	lb.	.17½ - .18
Japan, cs	lb.	No stocks
Montan, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton	lb.	.49½ - .51¾
smaller lots	lb.	.50½ - .61¾
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton	lb.	.49½ - .51¾
as candelilla), refined, bgs.,	ton.	lb. .62 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.63 - .72
Wax, paraffin (see under P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.26 - .27
cakes, cs	lb.	.27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, ressed, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.98 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.,	ton.	18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l	ton.	21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l	ton.	20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l	ton.	22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l	ton.	24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works.	ton.	6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks.	ton.	7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l	ton.	9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l	ton.	8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l	ton.	6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l	ton.	13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l	ton.	12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l	ton.	12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l	ton.	14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls	lb.	.06 - .07
thin, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
roesed, green, bls	lb.	.22 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.70 - .75
Leaves, bls	lb.	.10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.20 - .28
Levant	lb.	5.50 - —
Wormwood, bls	lb.	.50 Nom.

X

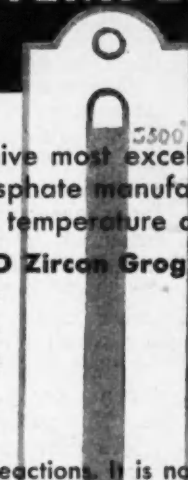
Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal	gal.	.27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col	gal.	.27 - —
10°, dms., return, works	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal	gal.	.30 - —
5°, dms., return, works	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal	gal.	.37 - —
3°, dms., return, works	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal	gal.	.42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nc., N. J.	gal.	.28 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns	lb.	1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 - —
30 B units, dms	lb.	.45 - —
200 B units, dms	lb.	.80 - —
300 B units, dms	lb.	.90 - —

—*Continued on page 49*

TAM ZIRCON REFRACTORIES
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE USES



TAMCO Zircon Refractories give most excellent results in industries such as Aluminum remelting, metaphosphate manufacture, platinum and special alloy melting, high temperature applications, etc.

The properties of TAMCO Zircon Grog type bricks are as follows:

P.C.E.	Above cone 42
Safe Operating Limits	Up to 3500° F.
Thermal Spalling. (air blast 10 minutes on 10 minutes off at 2500° F.)	13 cycles
Cold Modulus	2000 lbs. sq. in.
Hot Modulus @ 2200° F.	186 lbs. sq. in.
Apparent porosity	24 hours soak—14.7% 5 hours boil—18.0%
Thermal Conductivity	0.005 gm. cal. in G. G. S. system
Deformation under load	25 lbs. per sq. in. 2750° F.—2.72%
Specific gravity	Bulk 3.13

Zircon is highly resistant to acid reactions. It is not wetted by molten aluminum. Zircon does not grow and is a true super refractory.

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Advise the Lawmakers

In every trade association and like organizations of businessmen, there is a committee on legislation. In many organizations, the major duty of this committee is to discover faults in proposed legislation and sometimes to seek to bring about remedial emendment, sometimes to work for the killing of the bill. In a relatively few organizations the legislative committee to some extent functions in an advisory capacity toward the lawmaking body of first interest—municipal, State, or Federal. It is in the proper development of this functioning that business can find a means of preventing the enactment of laws which will do at least as much harm as they do good in the matter to which they are directed.

Business as a whole should have a legislative advisory committee to help Congress avoid its oft-repeated errors of improperly, inadequately, confusingly, and detrimentally constructed statutes which leave too much to administrative determination or unduly hamper the lawabiding in order to facilitate the punishing of violators. The criticism of regulative statutory legislation by business should be applied before enactment. It should be analytical to the full degree. And it should be equitably constructive.

Business and government — Federal, State, and local—are going to have to live together in very close relations for a long time. It will be necessary that they cultivate a full degree of mutual understanding of what this will require of them; because it is highly desirable that their union be not of the "shotgun" type. Compulsion must give way to cooperation. Correlation must take the place of cross-purposes. These changes must meet at half-way: it cannot be expected that all the giving is to be on one side; all the taking on the other.

The correlation of the postwar functioning of business and of the Federal government will best be implemented by Congress if that body is properly advised with respect to what is necessary, what is practicable, and what is constructive. In other words, the constructing of the enabling and definitive legislation must be based firmly on a clear understanding of what is to be done, how it can be done, and what will be the result. Business knows these things. It must set out to make them clear to Congress and to assure that body, by more than words alone, that the national welfare can be placed above political expediency.

—O-P-D—

Congressional Dilatoriness

Congress quite obviously is badly in need of advice and instruction far apart from the proper phrasing of its statutory pronouncements. At the present time it is distressingly clear that Congress should be told that its job, for which it is at least adequately paid, is to make laws to meet the needs of the nation, without regard for the effect this action might have on the election of anyone.

The manner in which Congress is deferring action on matters of vital national importance until the votes are in, come November, affords the antagonists of democracy an effective appeal to many who are not in sympathy with their methods but who can see justification for some of their aims. Failure of Congress to implement the program of postwar readjustments, proposed some four months ago, is a typical example. This is but one of more than a score of national problems crying for proper, adequate attention—and not getting it.

The Baruch-Hancock report on war and postwar adjustment policies proposed a program of education for contractors and procurement agencies with respect to orderly, stable procedure in the termination or cutting back of contracts. The necessity for this education is made more evident every day. But, in spite of assurance that the revised George-Murray bill would get speedy consideration, Congress has done nothing yet to make it possible to educate or to inform the contracting parties on any aspect of terminated or curtailed war procurement. Any practicable program of reconversion is impossible under such circumstances.

Why business does not go to Congress with a practical declaration of postwar readjustment policy and demand immediate, favorable action on it is one of the things, which make it all too disturbingly plain that, even in that which is of prime importance to business, business waits for government to act. Usually it is not Congress that acts—and government is damned.

—O-P-D—

Words of Many Meanings

In a recent discussion of business transition from war's demands to peacetime functioning, a former member of the War Production Board said this to the senate postwar committee:—

> I think the idea of holding back competition so that one company that gets out of war production first doesn't get the jump on others is all wrong. We ought to have a completely competitive industry right from the start.

Simple words sometimes have confusing denotations or connotations, semantics being what it is. A completely competitive industry might be a most desirable thing if "completely" did not denote "cutthroat"; if free enterprise did not sometimes border on freebootery. But, that is but one of the meanings of "completely competitive"; the WPB veteran apparently had another. Otherwise, what is the competitive status of the all-but-one concerns which are still tied up in warwork? They are completely out of the running. The concern which got the jump and was allowed to beat the gun just wouldn't have any competition.

The terminology of economics is a confused jumble. In their application to the functioning of business, even such simple terms as "free," "private," "fair," take on a variety of meanings. It is greatly to be desired that a clear lexicon be prepared—it should include all the language of business—with a purpose of facilitating the presentation of the story of business which so frequently is being advocated as the first step in the development of an increasingly necessary program of public relations. Although business gets along fairly well in the direction of public acceptance in spite of some fearfully and wonderfully worded appeals, it is difficult to believe that the public would respond as desired to a statement that giving one concern a long start on all others in its field was the way to set up a "completely competitive industry."

—O-P-D—

Utilize This Experience

Business must be ably and adequately represented in the procedure of governmental postwar surplus disposals. These disposals are a business operation. In common with all things in that category, it should be handled by business. There is great probability that, at a hundred places, the procedure will demand individual treatment of something that arises. No general rule adequate to all expectable conditions can be laid down. Business should now be well on the way to completion of its plans to participate in the "big business" of postwar surplus disposals.

There are many good reasons why the industrial advisory groups set up by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration should continue to function in connection with the disposing of governmental surpluses of plants, materials, and goods when the needs of war have ceased. This does not connote that the procedure of disposal be placed in the hands of the two war agencies mentioned—it does not argue against that method, because there is much to be said in support of WPB and OPA being retained, properly decimated, of course, in an advisory role in connection with the problems to be met by the military departments. Their data on supply, demand, and price certainly will be invaluable, and they will also be essential to the maintenance of stability.

The WPB and OPA advisers have had a valuable experience in the generally neglected field of the relations of business and government. This experience will stand business in good stead in the primary transitory period and in the succeeding era of readjustment. It should not be disregarded or sacrificed to any erroneous idea of involved competitive advantages. The advisory committees, in most part, are equitably representative of their respective industries. Such shortcomings as may exist in that respect should not be difficult to correct. Business needs experienced representation in the procedure of surplus disposals. Government will need a lot of advice in its role. The WPB and OPA advisers are well qualified in both directions.

Pfizer Co. Penicillin Output at New Peak

Producing 70 Billion Units Monthly, But Expects to Go Substantially Higher as Mass Production Kinks Are Ironed Out

Seventy billion units of penicillin, the anti-bacterial drug, are now moving monthly out of the Brooklyn plant of Charles Pfizer & Co. to the armed forces and to distributors who channel it to civilian hospitals under the Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution program.

Since penicillin production at Pfizer is still expanding, production is expected to go substantially higher. Officials at Pfizer fully expect production to exceed 100,000,000,000 units without any expansion of present facilities.

Measuring Progress

Progress in penicillin manufacture at Pfizer is measured in a number of ways. The most spectacular, of course, is volume. Volume has risen from a handful of containers monthly for laboratory work back in 1941 to the present 70,000,000,000 unit level.

Since Pfizer, founded in 1849, has experience with fermentation production going back several decades, Pfizer technicians naturally turned to tank-fermentation as a method of providing penicillin in large quantities. The Pfizer penicillin pilot plant, started back in 1942, was for many months the largest penicillin producing plant in the country, its production ultimately exceeding 5,000,000,000 units monthly.

Price Has Declined

Another method of measuring penicillin progress is price. When Pfizer began to produce penicillin experimentally it gave its output away free for clinical investigation. The price now is one-tenth of what it was when commercial operations began. J. L. Smith, executive vice president of Pfizer, believes the price will go lower.

Yet another yardstick for measuring penicillin progress is the potency of the drug. Sodium penicillin now produced by Pfizer contains 900 units of penicillin per milligram of weight. Earlier in the development of penicillin production, the potency was as low as 200 units per milligram. The substantially higher potency means that a much purer product is being injected into the veins of soldiers and civilians, with a consequently decreased chance for toxicity.

Since the production of penicillin is new, the manufacturers who have embarked on it have naturally had to improvise production methods and, in many instances, have had to travel hitherto untrodden paths. Furthermore, as production facilities and procedures were being set up, persistent research in the laboratories was leading to modifications and improvements in production methods. Penicillin production has therefore largely been and continues to be on a sort of pilot plant operation basis. Operations are subject to modification at any time as mycologists develop new or improved molds, or engineers knock the kinks out of production.

Since Pfizer is one of the several pioneers in this field, manufacturing procedures which might have taken a number of peacetime years to develop have been improvised and telescoped through a matter of months.

The Culture

Pfizer penicillin production begins, as in other plants, with the culture. The culture is started on its penicillin-producing journey by being fed into a small feeder tank. After several days of growth in the feeder tank, the penicillin mold is piped into the fermenter tank, which is the heart of the deep vat penicillin producing method. In the fermenter tank, corn steep liquor and nutrient salts are added, and in a cycle which has now been reduced to as low as 7 days, the penicillin liquor is developed.

The Pfizer fermenter tanks are of 7,500-gallon capacity. A battery of 14 tanks is housed in a renovated plant which once housed the refrigerating equipment of an ice company.

After a series of processes in which the penicillin liquor is extracted and purified the penicillin fluid is ready for bottling, drying and packaging.

Danger of Contamination

The bottling operation is a delicate one which requires extreme care in avoiding contamination

Pfizer has developed, in co-operation with a bottle machinery company, a bottling machine capable of filling 10 penicillin bottles simultaneously This multiple filling machine is believed the first of its kind in bottling history.

A tray containing 150 penicillin bottles is processed through the machine, which fills the trayful of bottles automatically, ten bottles at a time.

The filling and drying part of the plant is known as the sterile area, and extreme care is taken to avoid contamination.

The bottles are washed with pyrogen-free water. The air in the sterile area is filtered to avoid dust, and ultra-violet rays are employed to combat impurities in the air From the filling machine the bottled penicillin moves through a freezing apparatus, and subsequently enters a vacuum drier which dehydrates the penicillin in its frozen state.

Stoppers are inserted into the penicillin in a super-sterile area. The area contains a turntable. On this table are placed the trays of penicillin-filled bottles. As the turntable rotates clockwise in front of some 10 sterile cubicles, employes in the cubicles lift the trays of penicillin from the table and into the cubicle where rubber stoppers are placed on the penicillin bottles. Employes in the cubicles and elsewhere in the immediate area wear sterilized caps, sterilized gowns, sterilized gloves and shoe covers. Although rubber gloves are sterilized carefully, employes use a vacuum tube to lift the stopper and insert it into the bottle.

A research program involving some two dozen technicians and helpers is at work on various phases of the penicillin producing problem. Significant discoveries in any of these problems might triple or quadruple penicillin production without expansion of existing facilities. Pfizer mycologists, for example, are delving into the mysteries of the penicillin mold, isolating some strains with the aim of developing specific molds which will speed up the entire penicillin production picture by developing more swiftly than existing cultures.

Other researchers are at work on the mechanical problems involved in fermentation production.

The Effect of Synthesis

The Pfizer people, who have been producing citric acid, vitamins and other products from molds for years are not at all sure that the synthesis of penicillin will outmode the deep-vat fermentation method of producing penicillin. Pfizer officials recall their experience with fumaric acid. In that case the acid, which may some day revolutionize resin producing methods, was produced synthetically at a producer's price of approximately 75 cents a pound. Pfizer entered the picture as a producer of fumaric acid through fermentation. Pfizer was able to make fumaric acid naturally at 25 cents per pound

Pfizer has a $3,000,000 investment in its penicillin program and has an over-all total of five years in which to amortize its investment. Whether synthesis, or the end of the war will endanger that investment, no one at Pfizer is willing, at the moment, to say

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Heavy Chemicals

No relaxation in civilian demand for contract shipments of heavy chemicals could be noted last week. Invasion influences seemed to instill a note of conservatism in the extension of new business and postwar prospects came in for more discussion. There was a definite tendency to hold down inventories and the opinion prevailed that stocks being carried were below those of a year ago. The manpower shortage, however, has aggravated the supply situation to no small degree.

Seasonal items have been given the usual whirl incident to this period of the year. The drain on the copper sulphate stockpile has indicated that the supply will, this month, reach the lowest point registered for two years. With the possible exception of calcium arsenate, the insecticide chemicals have found a broader market. Phenothiazine has been reduced 3c. per pound. Inquiry for calcium chloride has improved with producers bottlenecked on shipments through manpower shortage.

WPB stated the tin stockpile has satisfied all military and essential civilian requirements to date but the supply is dwindling. Therefore, the impression that the U. S. tin position is comfortable and that restrictions will be relaxed is incorrect.

According to OPA, current overall operations of sellers of sulphuric acid compare favorably with earnings of the pre-war period 1936-1939. For that reason, the adjustment which permits recovery of actual manufacturing costs is considered fair and equitable.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 88.3 in the week ended May 27, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.7 in the previous week and 84.7 percent a year ago.

Aluminum. — Closing down of the last four potteries of the government reduction plant at Queens, N. Y. is about to take place, according to WPB. This further curtailment in aluminum production was made to bring virgin metal output more nearly into line with consumption. Requirements as originally estimated by the various government claimant agencies have been considerably modified, it was explained.

Ammonia Carbonate.—Regional Redistribution Division of WPB offered 4,360 pounds for sale. This lot was taken from excess inventories. Their office is in the Empire State Building, this city.

Ammoniac Sal. — Miscellaneous inquiries continued to reach the market in good volume with the battery makers leading in the amount of purchases. The supply situation was reported favorable. A small quantity on the Pacific Coast was all that remained of approximately 4,000 tons, cancelled from lend-lease several months ago.

Cadmium Nitrate.—A lot of 9,000 pounds, taken from excess inventories, was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB, with offices in the Empire State Building.

Calcium Chloride. — Demand for road construction has shown further expansion with producers having difficulty in getting material away from works. The stockpile seemed to be sufficiently large to meet requirements but the shortage of manpower has greatly aggravated the shipping situation.

Copper Chemicals.—About all of the output of copper carbonate seemed to be moving for mildew proofing uses while copper oxide was routed for marine requirements in the Navy. The position of both chemicals is unusual in as much as there are facilities capable of supplying all government and civilian wants if the manpower could be obtained. Agricultural demand for copper sulphate has put a severe crimp in the stockpile. Leading producers assert that supplies at the end of the month will be at the lowest level registered in over two years, but there will be enough on hand to meet requirements. It is expected that the peak of demand will be reached this month and that easement will follow during July and August. Shipments of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Phenothiazine, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

the monohydrated grade have topped the record and producers have been cramped to meet the demand. Contract dusting has become exceedingly popular and farmers who have the equipment have found a lucrative business, the demand for this kind of work being accelerated by the manpower shortage in Maine and in other states where potatoes are classified as a major crop. Passing of the summer months will likely release some material and export shipments against lend-lease will probably develop.

Fluorspar. — Production of finished fluorspar all grades was 34,784 tons during April, a decline of 1 percent from March, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments were 32,101 tons in April up 1 percent over the preceding month. Consumption was placed at 33,838 tons, a decrease of 4 percent from March, which, however, was an alltime monthly record. Consumers' inventories on April 30 amounted to 102,170 tons, a decline of 5 percent from March. War Shipping Administration has announced that it has approved a rate of $4.90 per ton plus surcharge of 51 percent on shipments of fluorspar in bulk from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, to Philadelphia. The new rate and surcharge is effective on loadings completed on and after June 1.

Magnesium Metal. — Two government owned magnesium metal plants have been shut down. WPB stated that the situation is similar to that in aluminum in that excess supplies provide a sufficiently ample margin of safety to permit curtailment. The plants are located at Wingdale, N. Y. and Manteca, Cal.

Manganese Sulphate. — Producers are meeting requirements to the best of their ability but demand has run somewhat ahead of supply. Buying conditions have remained definitely tight.

Nickel Sulphate. — Improvement in buying conditions have been sustained and sellers were able to satisfy inquiries promptly. Supplies could not be reported as excessive but fully equal to the current extent of demand. Similar conditions were noted in nickel chloride.

Soda Ash.—No easement in the supply situation could be noted. Continued heavy domestic demand has drained output and held the market in a tight position. Closing down and the contemplated closing down of additional aluminum plants had no apparent influence as the demand from other sources was more than enough to take up the slack.

Soda Caustic. — Consuming demand continued above the supply limit. Heavy shipments featured the market with the rayon industry remaining one of the largest consumers. Producers seemed to be able to take care of essential requirements in fairly good shape but the absence of surplus stocks held buying conditions definitely tight.

Tin.—Rules governing the use of tin in solder and bronzes have been modified, effective June 6, 1944 by WPB. In announcing changes an official stated that the current revision of order M-43 governing the uses of tin in solder and bronzes is a rationalization and not a relaxation. The need for conservation of tin is still very pressing, and will continue so long as the major source of our normal supply in the Far East remains in enemy hands. Tin is the only metal in less supply than before Pearl Harbor.

Wolfram.—Department of State has announced that the Portuguese government undertook on June 5, 1944 to impose a total prohibition upon the

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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export of wolfram and to bring about an immediate cessation of wolfram production in Portugal. This action should prove a factor in shortening the war, inasmuch as it will deprive the enemy in Europe of important quantities of a vital war material.

Acids

Chromic.—Members of the Industry Advisory Committee have inquired as to whether chromic acid, used in making a bright finish could be made available for the manufacture of bicycles. They stressed the need for a bright finish for parts and sprockets in particular. WPB stated that the supply of acid is so limited at present that it is difficult to provide enough for aircraft manufacture and that it was unlikely that any could be provided for bicycle manufacture in the near future.

Hydrofluoric. — Supply position showed improvement under increased production. Sustained consuming demand held the price structure firm. Acid manufacturers consumed 9,832 tons of fluorspar during April and had inventories of 32,526 tons on April 30, an increase of 337 tons over March.

Sulphuric.—Settlement for deliveries of sulphuric acid made between April 2, 1943 and March 15, 1944, under long term "escalator" contracts, which have been open billed in accordance with previous regulations, may be made under provisions of such contracts, provided the total amount paid does not exceed the manufacturing costs of the acid, OPA has announced. By the same action, which becomes effective June 13, 1944, similar settlement may be made on contract deliveries after March 15, 1944, if the buyer agrees in writing to absorb the permitted increase in price. No specific regulation has been issued for sulphuric acid, and it does not appear likely that one will be issued in the near future.

Tungsten.—WPB offered 300 pounds for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division in the Empire State Building. This lot was taken from excess inventories.

Insecticides

Buying interest with few exceptions has expanded to satisfactory seasonal dimensions for insecticides. There was room for improvement in calcium arsenate and reports were heard that Victory Garden purchases had not been up to expectations. In other lines improvement was general. Producers of chloropicrin state that buying orders have run slightly above normal. Manufacturers of phenothiazine have reduced their selling prices 3c. per pound. The ton lot is now 49c. a pound with 150 pound fiber drums held at 54c. The car lot basis is 47c.

Monohydrate copper sulphate continued decidedly active for dusting and the buying movement gained enough momentum during the week to pinch production.

Importation of fungicides, fumigants and insecticides to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be returned to private importing channels immediately it was officially announced. Since the Fall of 1942, Department of Agriculture War Board for Puerto Rico accepted the responsibility for the importation of the above materials required for agricultural production on the islands. When required for other than agricultural needs, these items have always been imported commercially. Since it appears that they can now be purchased in sufficient quantities to meet all needs, further governmental purchases will not be made unless specific request is received from importers on some essential item which they find it impossible to obtain.

Textile Research Programs Coordinated

The research program of the Textile Research Institute and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be coordinated, in order to prevent duplication of effort and research work conducted by both organizations. The Textile Research Institute proposes to undertake research work, both fundamental and applied, on all phases of textile manufacture.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will confine its research work to the problems primarily concerned with the wet processing of textiles. The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has been and will continue to be pre-eminent in the development of standard test methods for the use of the textile chemist, dyer, colorist, finisher, converter and consumer of textiles.

Calcium Chloride Sales For 1943 Reported

Despite labor shortages for rural roadwork, sales of natural calcium chloride and calcium-magnesium chloride were well-maintained in 1943, reaching 199,796 short tons, compared with 224,527 tons in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Calcium and calcium-magnesium chloride from natural brines sold by producers in the United States in 1941 totaled 165,932 short tons; 99,536 short tons in 1940 as against 108,441 short tons in 1939 and 96,170 short tons in 1938.

Textile Chemists Piedmont Section to Meet June 17

The summer meeting of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held June 17 in Winston-Salem, N. C. Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, head of textile chemistry and dyeing department of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., will lead an open forum discussion on the problems encountered in warp sizing-cotton, rayon, and nylon. Dr. E. A. Robinson, technical director of the National Oil Products Company will conduct the discussion on "Pre-treating Rayon Yarns for Hosiery."

Water Soluble Coumarone Emulsion Offered by Neville Co.

A water soluble, coumarone-indene resin emulsion, Nevilloid C-55, has been perfected by the Neville Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nevilloid C-55 is believed to be the first coumarone-indene emulsion offered commercially.

The new product will stand dilution with water, and exhibits resistance to break by freezing. It has been cooled to 10° F and heated to 77° F for three cycles without showing a break. Its film is continuous and cohesive and will withstand considerable flexing.

Bemis Brother Bag Company's East Pepperell plant, East Pepperell, Mass., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

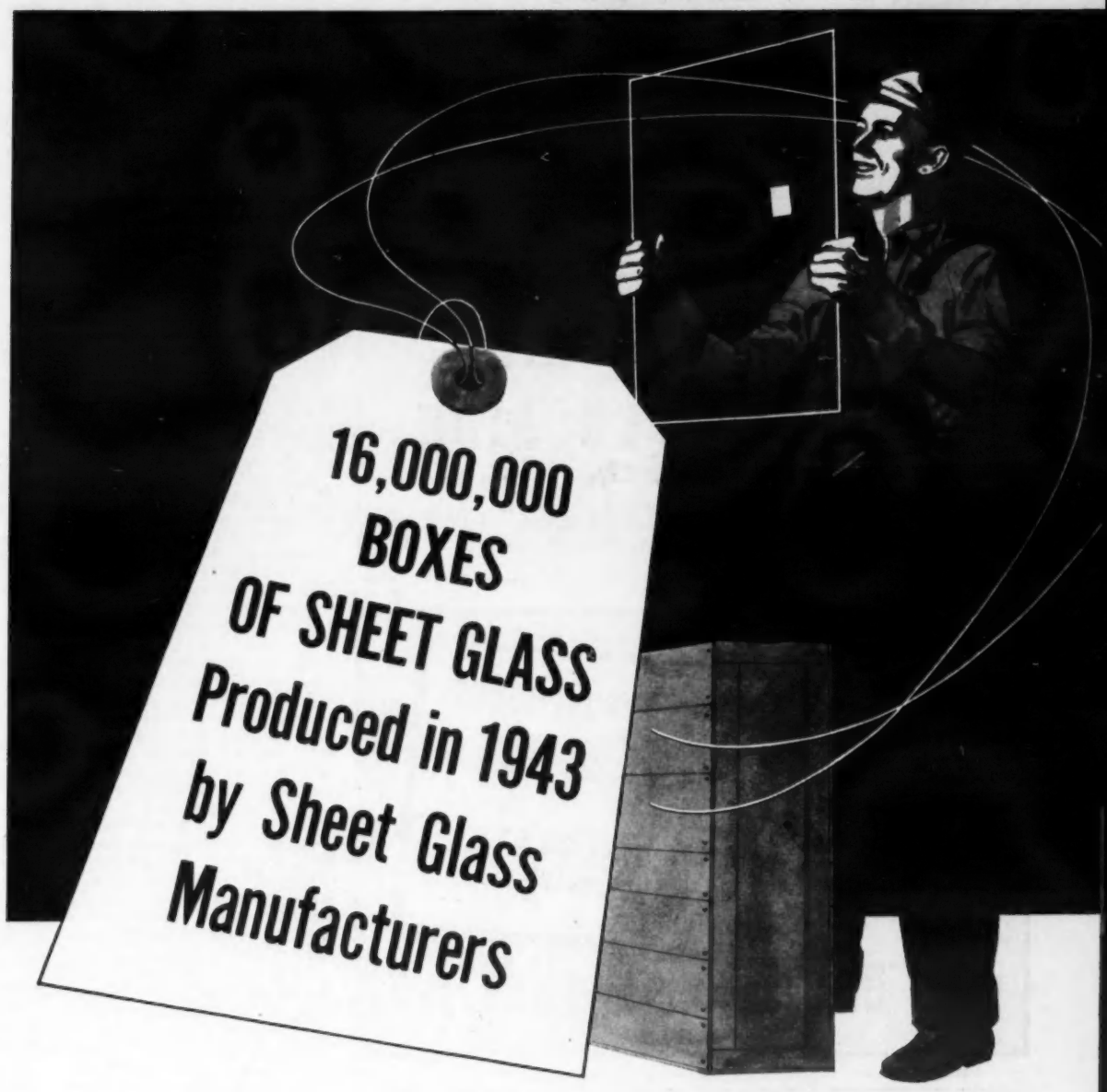
Soda Sulphates, Carbonates Output Data

Production of natural sodium sulphate in 1943 was handicapped by labor shortages and was 5 percent less than in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Data on sodium carbonate produced by the ammonia-soda process for the last three years, according to the Bureau of Census, revealed an output of 3,606,826 short tons in 1941 and 3,788,583 short tons in 1942, with 4,407,618 short tons in 1943. Natural sodium sulphates and sodium carbonates sold or used by producers in the United States in 1938-43 follows:—

	Short tons	
	Sulphates*	Carbonates†
1943	165,908	165,908
1942	175,083	150,619
1941	157,524	146,677
1940	187,233	130,084
1939	137,479	124,743
1938	80,210	100,010

*1938, saltcake and glauber's salt; 1939-42, saltcake, glauber's salt and burkeite; 1943, saltcake and glauber's salt.
† 1938-41, soda ash, bicarbonate, and trona; 1942-43, soda ash and trona.

S. E. Heyerick, has been appointed purchasing agent of the Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago.



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Alexander Tops Chemical Salesmen at Golf

Charles F. Alexander of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., won the initial tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held at the Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., June 6. Approximately 101 members and guests were in attendance. Prize winners were:—

C. F. Alexander

Low gross, members:—Charles Alexander; R. M. Curts, of the American Potash & Chemical Company, and Harold Hilton of the Ciba Company.

Low net, members:—A. B. Clow, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Company; Foster Smith and P. J. LoBue, of the Michigan Chemical Company.

Low gross, guests:—A Frederickson; low net, J. M. Carbonarra.

Kickers, members:—Dex Neal; H. Kaufmann of the George Smith firm, and George Meutchler of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Kickers, guests:—B. M. Reynolds of the Heyden Chemical Company.

Nearest to pin:—Frank Green of the National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Longest drive:—James Ferris of the Niagara Alkali Company.

J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company, chairman of the entertainment committee of the association, was in charge of arrangements.

DDT Specifications

—Continued from page 3

icity to beneficial insects may be a limiting factor in its agricultural applications, officials told the committee. When DDT is used to control the Oriental fruit moth, it also destroys insect parasites that are natural enemies of this moth, they said.

Another handicap to the agricultural use of DDT may be its selective nature, the official said. In the case of its use on the coddling moth, it has no effect on the red spider—and both are injurious to the apple tree. Under such conditions, the red spider, now a minor pest, if not controlled, might easily develop into a major nuisance, they said.

To help industry attain the proposed production goals, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Office of Production Research and Development have conducted DDT research projects in cooperation with the Chemicals Bureau of WPB. Under the direction of the Office of Production Research and Development and coordinated with other chemical research, production problems are being worked out at Pennsylvania State College and Rhode Island State College. From these studies, reports will be made periodically to all DDT producers.

Tentative specifications for DDT were discussed by the committee. Approved specifications will be available in the near future, representatives of the Chemicals Bureau said. Members of the DDT Producers Industry Advisory Committee, representing all firms that are now in large-scale commercial production of DDT and chloral, its intermediate, are as follows:—

Fred Marsiglio, Merck & Co.; Fred Renner, Monsanto Chemical Company; Dr. Ockar Frey, Cincinnati Chemical Works (an affiliate of J. R. Geigy, Basle); Paul Mayfield, Hercules Powder Company; T. H. McCormack, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and Lee Kolker, Elko Chemical Works.

Lautaro Nitrate to Pay Interest

Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., will make an interim interest payment of 1 percent June 30 on the first mortgage bonds due in 1975.

Maryland Insecticide Formed

The Maryland Insecticide Company has been incorporated under Maryland law with a capital of 5,500 shares of a par value of $10 a share to engage in the manufacture of insecticides. The incorporators of record are J. R. Raymond, C. LeBer and A. W. Schnepfe, all of Baltimore.

Wood Treating Chemical Company, St. Louis, has purchased a two-story and basement plant and a one-story garage at 5137 and 5136 Southwest avenue.

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Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenone Mixtures
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

War production demand continues to support a brisk movement of textile chemicals and leather processing agents from manufacturing plants into the consuming industries. No changes were reported during the week in the prices of items entering either the textile or leather fields.

Among specific materials, trading in the egg products remains quiet, with supplies described as ample to fill the current low demand. Anxiety continues to be expressed at the record surplus of eggs hanging over the industry. A report from Chicago reveals that a considerable quantity of surplus eggs was let go at five cents a case for use in animal feeds because of lack of storage space or other outlets.

In the tanstuffs category, foreign trade in divi-divi reportedly is being hampered by the activity of speculators in the primary markets, and wattle bark extract is unobtainable from abroad because the entire amount being exported is moving to Britain on previous commitments.

Commercial stocks of apparel and carpet wools owned or held on consignment in the United States, excluding foreign wools afloat, amounted to 279,263,000 pounds, scoured basis, on April 1, according to the Bureau of Census. Of the total, 138,835,000 pounds were in the hands of manufacturers, 138,923,000 pounds in the hands of city dealers, and 1,505,000 pounds in the hands of country dealers. Rayon filament yarn deliveries in May totaled 45,600,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Production continues comfortably close to demand. Call from textile industry reported as good. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Movement to regular consumers declared to be somewhat small, but steady. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Potash Bichromate. — Continues in very tight supply. Production of potash bichromate and chromate in March, according to the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, amounted to 339,000 pounds. In comparison, output in February totaled 714,000 pounds. Stocks at the end of March at producing plants was given as 305,000 pounds, and at the end of February as 409,000 pounds. Market firm.

Soda Bichromate.—Very short supply position in effect for chrome derivatives also true in case of soda compounds. Production of soda chromate and bichromate, according to the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, in March totaled 7,069 short tons, compared with 7,088 short tons reported for February. Stocks of such materials at producing plants at end of March were said to have amounted to 839 short tons, and at end of February to 1,064 short tons.

Sulphonated Oils. — Active call for various varieties well maintained, with sulphonated castor oil taking larger portion of activity. Market firm.

Tanning Materials Short in Spain

Tanning materials are in critical supply in Spain because of up-bidding for available logs for heat and fuel, according to the Department of Commerce. It is more profitable to sell unscaled logs than to laborously strip the bark for tanning.

Imports of chestnuts from Italy have ceased and shipping difficulties have obstructed the normal flow of mimosa from South Africa. The desire of Argentina to utilize domestic quebracho logs for domestic production of extracts have adversely affected imports of logs from that source.

Several factories in Spain have been authorized to prepare bichromates and chromium salts but only one is in production. Domestic producers of bichromate must sell their products at from five to seven times the cost of imported bichromates.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.9	262.9	262.9	262.8

Dyestuffs

Cochineal.—Supplies ample to cover occasional small orders for material. Quotations show no change.

Hematine. — Movement to normal consuming channels sustaining steady market tone.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Demand for material continues brisk. Production rate enabling manufacturers to fill orders with little delay. Schedule of quotations unchanged.

Albumen, Egg.—Ample supply condition coupled with lack of demand holding market in easy position. Quotations are reported as unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn.—The War Food Administration reports that 74,000 pounds of dextrin was purchased May 16 for shipment under lend-lease or other programs.

Egg Yolk.—Weakness of egg market reflected in soft condition of trading in egg yolk. Supplies continue ample. Demand dull. Prices unchanged. The Agricultural Department in a report of the disposal of liquid egg during April, reveals that 446,000 pounds of liquid yolk were produced for immediate consumption; 3,745,000 pounds for use in drying; and 7,565,000 pounds for freezing. In April, 1943, in comparison, 535,000 pounds of liquid yolk were produced for immediate consumption; 3,231,000 pounds used for drying; and 10,112,000 pounds frozen.

The magnitude of the surplus egg situation was shown in a news dispatch from Chicago during the week, disclosing that the WFA regional office had been forced by lack of storage space or other outlets to let contracts for approximately seventy carloads of eggs to feed mixers at 5c. a case for conversion into animal protein feed. The current support price of eggs is 27c. per dozen, or $8.10 a case. Seventy carloads represent an investment of $340,200, which at 5c. a case will bring a return of $2,100.

Starch, Corn.—Supplies continue to be allocated in accordance with approximately 80 percent production rate now in effect in corn milling industry. Market tone firm. The WFA reports that 290,000 pounds of edible cornstarch were bought May 10 for lend-lease and similar programs; and that on May 16 purchases of 900,000 pounds of powdered and 600,000 pounds of pearl cornstarch were made for the same purpose. The visible supply of corn decreased by some 214,000 bushels during the week ending June 3, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Stocks gradually disappearing in face of good demand. Schedule of quotations firm.

Starch, Tapioca.—The importation of 42,000 bags of tapioca flour has been reported. Supplies of tapioca continue rather tight. Prices unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Stocks in hands of tanners and trade in this country low. Supplies in South America reported to be in hands of speculators asking high prices. The importation of 4,000 bags of divi-divi has been reported.

Quebracho.—Demand well maintained. Quotations firm at ceiling levels. The importation of 21,318 bags of quebracho extract has been reported.

Wattle Bark Extract.—Very tight supply position unaltered. Importation of material now not expected for several months. Market firm.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Revision in the allocation control of benzol, toluol, xylol, and high-flash naphtha was announced by the War Production Board late in the previous week. The changes will revoke the individual orders under which the former three materials had heretofore been controlled, and place them under M-300 as of July 1; and places the high-flash naphtha under order M-340.

In the market for coaltar basic products and semi-manufactured derivatives, supplies continue tight in most cases. The production of crude coaltar at byproduct coke plants was 3 percent lower in April than in the previous month, it has been reported by the Bureau of Mines. In the same periods, naphthalene was shown to have been off 4.5 percent, but creosote oil output up 7 percent. Coke was said to have been produced in 91 plants during April; 90 of which produced tar; 31, naphthalene; and 9, creosote oil.

Production of steel in the United States during the week beginning June 5 was scheduled at 97.8 percent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The percentage is equivalent to an output of 1,751,900 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week the production rate stood at 97.5 percent; and one month earlier at 99.4 percent. One year ago, schedule of production was 97.8 percent, equivalent to an output of 1,688,400 net tons of ingots and castings.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Heavy war demand for blending of high-octane gasolines and ingredient in manufacture of synthetic rubber and other essential items keeping supplies very tight. WPB late in the previous week announced the revocation of order M-137, under which benzol had heretofore been controlled, and placing allocation of the material under M-300, schedule 22, as of July 1.

Coaltar.—Production of crude coaltar at by-product coke plants during April amounted to 64,466,876 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In March, output had totaled 66,476,475 gallons; and in April, 1943, had totaled 61,664,131 gallons. Sales in April were said to have amounted to 29,342,420 gallons, compared with 33,747,606 gallons in March, and 35,899,322 gallons in April, 1943. Stocks of coaltar at the end of April totaled 37,758,027 gallons, compared with 34,087,494 gallons at the end of March.

Creosote Oil.—Supplies continue easy. Lumber shortage still holding down rate of wood preservation. Creosote oil production in April totaled 3,562,500 gallons, compared with 3,329,009 gallons in March, and 3,405,412 gallons in April, 1943, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales in April were said to have amounted to 3,652,531 gallons, valued at $451,247; in March to 3,363,689 gallons, valued at $421,427; and in April, 1943, to 3,361,784 gallons, valued at $394,714. Stocks at the end of April were 1,955,584 gallons, compared with 2,110,937 gallons at the end of March, and 1,285,327 gallons at the end of April, 1943.

Naphtha.—WPB on June 1 reported that hi-flash naphtha would be allocated in accordance with the provisions of order M-340 as of July 1. Small order exemption will be 54 gallons per month. Enamel wire naphtha has been under control of M-340 since February 1, 1944. Aromatic solvents, identified as "Class A" solvents by the WPB, containing 30 percent by volume of aromatic hydrocarbons, will be governed on and after July 1 by the provisions of M-150, as amended June 1.

Naphthalene.—Active movement of crude naphthalene into manufacture of phthalic anhydride continues unabated. Production of naphthalene in April is reported by the Bureau of Mines to have totaled 8,288,927 pounds, compared with 8,682,110 pounds in March, and 8,057,606 pounds in April, 1943. Sales of naphthalene in April were said to have amounted to 7,978,799 pounds, valued at $163,040; compared with March sales of 8,762,493 pounds, valued at $174,383; and April, 1943, sales of 8,154,344 pounds, valued at $164,181. Stocks of naphthalene at the end of April were reported as 3,227,748 pounds; at the end of March as 2,892,682 pounds; and at the end of April, 1943, as 2,516,818 pounds.

Phenol.—Stable market conditions being maintained by brisk movement into war production. Stocks of synthetic material continue ample, while naturally derived material moves into consuming channels without delay.

Picolines. — Betapicoline demand continues heavy, due to shortage of nicotinic acid in vitamin program. Alphapicoline and gammapicoline reported as moving satisfactorily. Prices steady.

Toluol.—Amount available for even essential civilian use remains small. WPB late in the previous week reported that order M-34, under which toluol has heretofore been controlled, was being revoked and control of the material after July 1 would be in accordance with order M-300, schedule 21. A list of the primary end-uses specified on the allocation application blank, gave rise to opinions in the trade that permitted use of toluol would be widened. Quotations unchanged.

Xylol.—As in the case of benzol and toluol, the WPB on June 1 announced the revocation of order M-150, under which xylol had heretofore been allocated, and stated that after July 1 the material would be allocated in accordance with the provisions of M-300, schedule 23.

Chicago, June 9.—Demand for coaltar bases is active and the general tone of the market has been steady. The coming of invasion has had little or no noticeable effect on the general market situation. Buyers are still exhibiting considerable interest. Benzol holds firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2 degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Stable market being sustained by shipment to representative consumers.

Cyclohexanone.—Large portion of output continues to move on military orders. Schedule of prices remains firm.

Methylcyclohexane. — Shortage of benzol, employed as basic material in manufacture of methlcyclohexane, holding down supplies. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Active demand for manufacture of essential products keeping supplies light. Prices unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical. — Quotations continue firm. Heavy demand taking up available supplies without delay. Shortage of basic material unaltered.

Broenner's.—Call for representative consumers maintaining steady schedule of quotations.

Gamma.—Active demand for production of dyestuffs sustaining stable price structure.

Laurent's.—Firm market tone being held by tight supply position. Output curtailed by shortage of plant labor.

Maleic.—Remains under allocation by WPB. Scarcity of benzol, basic material for manufacture, and heavy call for production of essential resin compounds leaving very little material for even very necessary civilian use. Quotations unchanged.

Picric.—War production taking majority of production. Quotations show no change.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical. — Call for manufacture of sulfa drugs well main-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	41,001,000
Benzol	gals.	4,022,300
Coaltar	gals.	15,699,800
Creosote oil	gals.	830,400
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,751,600
Phenol	lbs.	233,600
Toluol	gals.	804,500
Xylol	gals.	181,700

tained. Supplies light. Market tone firm.

Alphanaphthol. — Scarcity of raw material and manpower problem restricting production. Inquiry for matreial continues active. Price steady.

Anilin.—Shortage of benzol continues to limit manufacture of anilin, keeping material under allocation by WPB, and available only for specified essential civilian end uses. Quotations unchanged.

Anthracene.—Active demand for war production purposes holding supplies short. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Anthraquinone.—Dyestuffs industry continues to take all it can get, other more essential uses sometimes making deliveries uncertain. Market tone firm.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Supplies remain very tight on heavy movement into essential production. Quotations show no change .

Catechol.—Demand and output continue rather well matched, with orders for normal amounts being filled without delay. Prices steady.

Dinitrobenzene. — Stable market maintained by active shipment for essential purposes. Scarcity of basic material continues to limit availability of material.

Diphenyl.—Call for supplies characterized as routine. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Diphenylamine.—Drain of material into essential channels continues heavy. Market tone firm.

Metaphenylaminediamine. — Supplies termed rather comfortable. Demand somewhat quiet. Quotations unchanged.

—*Continued on page 44*

WPB Chemicals Bureau

—Continued from page 3

processing unit with Mr. Canary as chief; priorities unit, John G. Stevens, chief; special rating and redistribution unit; Stanley R. Galbraith, chief; and maintenance and repair unit, Lowell Himmler, chief.

Statistical Branch

Frank Talbot is chief of the Program and Statistics Branch and E. K. Burger is deputy chief. This branch takes in the audit and statistics section which is in charge of Mr. Talbot, the data request unit with Carroll Dunn, chief, the program section headed by Mr. Burger, with C. D. Wyckoff as deputy chief, supplies and requirements unit, headed by Mr. Burger, foreign requirements unit with Henry M. Pauley, chief, and reports unit with H. H. Custis, chief.

Each of the above units, sections and branches report their operations to Director Morgan through Mr. Brown.

Basic Chemicals Division

The Basic Chemicals Division with Mr. Whitman in charge has three branches under its jurisdiction:—the Aromatics and Intermediates Branch, the Inorganics Branch and the Alcohol and Solvents Branch. The Compounded Chemicals Products Division, with Mr. Twombly in charge, has supervision over the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch, the Protective Coatings Branch and the Plastics Branch.

The Aromatics and Intermediates Branch is under the direction of Robert G. Ruark, chief, and L. A. Schleuter, deputy chief, and has two consultants, Donald Hutton and Harvey Harker. The branch is composed of the following sections and units:—

Cellulose section with Edgar L. Pearson, chief:—Cotton linters unit, Cecil Huey, chief; and the chemical cotton pulp unit. No appointment has been made as yet for chief of this unit.

Coaltar section with Edward Casey, chief:—Tar acid unit, William B. Rinehart, chief; and aromatics hydrocarbon unit, Paul Eisenhuth, chief.

Intermediates section with Walter Runge, chief:—Aldehydes unit, E. W. Biggs, chief; rubber chemicals and anhydrides unit, Warren McVey, chief; and charcoal and activated carbon unit, George Truxal, chief.

Plasticizers and glycols section with John Conway, chief:—Acids and esters unit, Maurice Lewis, chief; plasticizers unit, Theodore A. Rude, chief; glycols and amines unit, chief vacant.

Inorganics Branch

Inorganics branch is headed by J. W. Wizeman, chief, with J. C. Leppart, deputy chief, and T. S. Nichols, consultant. It is the largest branch in the bureau and has the following sections and units under its jurisdiction:—

Gases, alkalies and glass section, Mr. Leppart, chief:—Compressed gases unit, Edward C. Kent, chief; glass unit, J. R. Hostetter, chief; chloride unit, Mr. Leppart, acting chief; chlorinated solvents, H. J. Lucey, chief; alkali unit, Frederic Arden, chief; and lime and boron chemicals unit, S. W. Varn, chief.

Agricultural chemicals section, Dale C. Kieffer, chief:—Agricultural phosphates and lime unit, Shelden L. Clement, chief; potash unit, Mr. Kieffer, acting chief; nitrogen unit, Henry L. Taylor, assistant chief; insecticides and fungicides unit, John A. Rodda, chief, and M. Goldberg, assistant chief.

Acids and salts section, Mr. Wizeman, chief, and M. R. Stanley, assistant chief:—Bromine, fluorine and iodine unit, M. R. Perlow, chief; metallic salts unit, C. L. Peirson, chief; phosphorus unit, W. R. Corey, chief; primary chromium chemicals unit, W. H. Healey, chief; pyrotechnics and peroxygen chemicals unit, Victor Boutin, chief; and sulfuric acid unit, V. W. Suellau, chief.

Alcohol, Solvents Branch

The Alcohol and Solvents Branch is composed of four units. The branch is headed by John Boyer, chief, and F. E. Bennett, deputy chief. Its units are:—

Industrial alcohol unit with Mr. Bennett, chief; grain distilled spirits unit, Harold Roland, chief; solvents unit, E. B. Bradshaw, chief; and molasses unit, H. Naisawald, chief.

Compounded Chemicals

The Compounded Chemicals Products Division with Mr. Twombley in charge is composed of three branches:—Drugs and Cosmetics Branch, Protective Coatings Branch, and Plastics Branch. These branches are made up of the following sections and units:—

Drugs and Cosmetics Branch, headed by Fred J. Stock, chief, and John T. Batson, deputy chief, includes the following units:—

Botanicals, essential oils and imports unit, Henry Heide, chief; biologicals and parenteral solutions unit, Roy S. Koch, chief; pharmaceuticals and medicinals chemicals unit, E. L. Marschner, chief; vitamins and vitamin products unit, J. A. Mathews, chief; cosmetics unit, E. B. Tisdal, chief; and research unit, John N. McDonnell, chief.

Protective Coatings

The Protective Coatings Branch with Wells Martin, chief, and Benjamin M. Belcher, deputy chief, is the second largest branch in the bureau, and is composed of the following:—

Pigments and color section, T. J. Starkie, chief, and Charles Love, assistant chief:—Colored pigments unit, S. L. Karpeles, chief; white pigments and extenders unit, Goodwin Bangsberg, chief; Rubber pigments unit, Rolland B. Slusser, chief.

Natural resins and naval stores section with Mr. Martin as chief:—Printing ink unit, G. L. Erickson, chief; naval stores unit, Dexter L. Lewis, chief; and natural resins and waxes unit. No appointment has been made for chief of this unit.

Synthetic resins section with Ralph T. Urich, chief:—Alkyd allocations group, Eveline Merlin, supervisor; phenolic allocations group, Phyllis R. Miller, supervisor; and statistical group, Maynard A. Norris, supervisor.

Coatings section with Mr. Belcher, chief, and H. O. Farr, assistant chief:—Paint, varnish and lacquer unit, George C. Smullen, chief; coated fabrics unit, Paul F. Corbin, chief; lacquer solvents unit, F. V. Gunn, chief; and aromatic petroleum solvents unit, S. H. Manian, chief.

Plastics Branch

The Plastics Branch with Clinton Rector, chief, and G. W. Wilcox, deputy chief, is composed of the following units:—

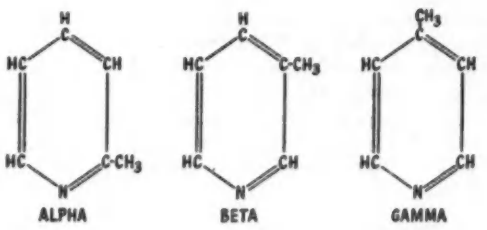
Specialties unit, G. Sollenberger, chief; adhesives unit, N. Anderson, chief vinyl resins unit, Robert P. Kenney, chrief; and molding and laminating unit, Walter Wagner, chief.

Appley Leaves WMC

OPD Washington Bureau

Lawrence A. Appley has resigned as deputy chairman and executive director of the War Manpower Commission. The resignation is effective July 1. Mr. Appley will be succeeded by Charles M. Hay, general counsel of the commission since last August.

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 43*

Nitronaphthalene. — Shortage of naphthalene curtailing output, holding supplies short, and schedule of prices stable.

Orthoanisidin.—Shipment to representative consuming plants keeping market tone steady.

Orthochlorophenol. — Ample supply position of phenol reflected in comfortable availability of this material. Prices unchanged.

Orthonitroanilin. — Continues to move satisfactorily into manufacture of dyestuffs and other essential materials. Quotations steady.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Tight supply situation shows little change, with shortage of toluol principal factor limiting production. Schedule of prices stable.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Manufacture continues to lag behind call for material. Supply conditions not expected to show substantial betterment until loosening of benzol, basic material for production. Quotations unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Very tight supply position remains unchanged. Production of material is reported as being gradually increased, but demand for conversion into phthalate derivatives for insect repellent use by armed forces continues very heavy. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Heavy demand for colors from the textile field shows little change from week to week. Plants continue to operate at employee capacity in most cases, with new government contracts being regularly issued to keep production rolling. Call for leather colors is characterized as uneventful, brown shades moving most actively. Inquiry for certified colors is reported as routine.

Mineral Wool Output Up

OPD Washington Bureau

Mineral wool production in 1943 reached 551,524 short tons, valued at $43,670,710, an increase of $10,863,802 in dollar value and approximately 33,000 tons over the 1942 total, as reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Steel Drums Quotas

—*Continued from page 3*

to hinder the war effort because of the hesitancy upon the part of shippers and manufacturers to make use of new drums until they have their quotas set up for fear of violating the act. It is believed that hundreds of technical violations of the order have occurred. These are being winked at by the WPB for the present, but even so the state of affairs created by the order is much to the dislike of industry because of the great uncertainty prevailing as to how strictly the order will be enforced.

In its letter to Dr. Morgan, the association pointed out particularly the difficulty of fitting the requirements of the order to current shipments. The computations required can not be made immediately and in the case of some firms it will take at least a month or more to even accurately estimate their permissible tonnages by class of commodity.

The letter cited two examples of the kinds of difficulties being encountered by the industry:—

In one case a firm shipped approximately 900 drums of a chemical liquid necessary for war purposes during the corresponding period of 1943. These were all used drums which are now worn out and are no longer available for reuse. The firm, consequently, needs new drums but it cannot use them without violating the order. The only thing for it to do would be to hold up shipments until an appeal can be filed for permission to use new steel drums.

The other example cited is the case of a firm making war chemicals which used 38,000 used drums and 3,100 new drums in one plant last year. The new drums were allocated from the home office for blanket shipment of a group of products, and were of varying weights and sizes. No used drums are now available and the firm is compelled to use new drums. These cannot be used under the order, however, until the firm makes an analysis of the back orders and files an appeal.

Harshaw Fire Damage Estimated at $15,000

Fire caused an estimated $15,000 damage to a small unit of the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, May 25. Company officials said that only a half day's production was lost before necessary repairs were made.

J&L XYLOL

AMERICA PUTS ON ITS WAR PAINT

Puts it on ships, tanks, planes, barracks and for camouflage...in special finishes...developed for war ...with Xylol playing first-line role in production.

From these developments and work in new paint finishes will come better commercial paints after the war. For your making of them, there will be J&L XYLOL to add its reputation for quality to yours.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
CONTROLLED QUALITY BY-PRODUCTS FOR WAR
J&L STEEL
BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • PYRIDINE • SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

Basic Raw Materials for Tomorrow's Production

NEO-FATS

Now Available... A Vast Range of Mixed and Pure Fatty Acids for Alkyd Resins

The vast range of alkyd resins needed for production . . . both current and post-war . . . requires a *variety* of mixed and pure fatty acids. And Armour and Company is *one* manufacturer whose fatty acid production is extensive enough to offer you the *selection* you need!

The development of fractionally distilled pure fatty acids was pioneered by Armour and is still an exclusive Armour process. Furthermore, many of the Armour mixed *and* pure fatty acids were developed *specifically* for use in the manufacture of alkyd resins.

Whatever your production plans are, or will be, it will pay you to investigate the complete line of Armour's mixed and pure fatty acids.

Check this partial list of Armour Fatty Acids*

Double Distilled Cottonseed Fatty Acid
Double Distilled Corn Oil Fatty Acid
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Neo-Fat No. 3-R Unsaturated C-18 Fatty Acids
Neo-Fat No. 17 Unsaturated C-22 Fatty Acids
Neo-Fat No. 19 Unsaturated C-20 Fatty Acids
Neo-Fat No. 23 Fractionated Soybean Oil Fatty Acids
Neo-Fat No. D-142 Special Alkyd Resin Fatty Acids

*These fatty acids made by fractional distillation . . . an exclusive Armour process.

The range of Armour's *complete* line of Neo-Fat fatty acids *and* oils is so vast, they have already been used successfully in many diverse applications such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Printing Inks and countless others. Postwar applications promise to be even *more* varied!

Write for Free Samples and Information

Write to us for free samples and information about Armour's mixed and pure fatty acids. We'll keep you supplied with up-to-the-minute news about new fatty acids . . . new applications. *And*, we'll go over your processes to help determine where Armour's mixed and pure fatty acids can best help you.

NEW FATTY ACIDS AND OILS — NEO-FAT — ARMOUR AND COMPANY

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
Armour and Company
1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois

Protective Coatings Materials

Opening of the Allied invasion campaign in Hitler's European fortress has had an effect in the paint, varnish and lacquer materials market directly contrary to the prognostications of those who believed it might impel suppliers with heavy inventories to throw their surpluses overboard for any prices they would bring, on the theory that the first guns fired in this campaign, even the initial breaching of the Nazis' Atlantic wall, would sound the beginning of the end of military procurements in these protective coatings and hence of war orders in their raw and processed materials.

Instead of inspiring that belief, however, the first stages of the invasion operations suggested not only an immediate amplification of war-created business but also a continuance of the placing of war orders throughout the greater part of the current year on a virtually undiminished scale for the protective coating of all manner of munitions and military equipment required not only in the western front operations in Europe but also in the India, Burma, China and South and Central Pacific theatres of war.

Meanwhile, there is plenty of business offering in all lines of pigments, colors, solvents and glues but much of this business cannot be availed of because of the obstacle of an insufficient supply of steel and fiber drums and other containers. And restrictions on and shortages of titanium dioxide, chrome pigments, drying oils and both natural and synthetic resins, cuprous oxide and zinc oxides—to mention only a few of these—are also tending to hold down the volume of sales in these lines.

Keen disappointment is felt by the paint manufacturers over their inability to persuade WPB to rescind its order M-332, which imposes specified limitations on the poundage of linseed and other drying oils allowed in each gallon of finished paints, although the War Food Administration has given evidences of late of its intention to become still more liberal in its total quota grants which it has latterly continued at 70 percent of consumption in the base period.

Formal announcement of a continuance of M-332, without further modifications, was made by WPB at the close of last week.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the supply situation in metallic lead continuing to reach comfortable proportions, more than adequate for all war and essential civilian requirements, oxidizers and other makers of lead pigments are still finding it easy to fill their needs in pig lead. Prices for pig lead have remained unaltered for the week June 2-9 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

In the face of a plethora of zinc ore and a steadily increasing output of zinc slabs, the necessity for utilizing that metal in steadily increasing quantities for war production and more essential needs, and continued limitation orders, have combined to continue the shortage in these slabs for civilian use. Hence, manufacturers of zinc pigments are still compelled to obtain priority orders in order to procure whatever they pressingly require in this material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 22c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

By a minor amendment to WPB's conservation order M-11-b, governing use of zinc, permission has been given to employ this metal in the manufacture of certain articles for which authorization had recently been granted on appeal. Included in the group which no longer requires the making of individual appeals are those using zinc for research developmental and experimental activities. With two exceptions, the changes made in this order provide for no additional consumption of zinc. The uses of zinc restored by the amendment are expected to result in an additional annual consumption of not more than 500 tons and are confined to the manufacture of laundry tags and protective edging and corner beading for construction work.

Quotations for slab zinc have continued unaltered for the week June 2-9 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and at 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Continues in moderate call but restricted in movement by lack of adequate supply of shipping packages.

Lithopone.—Despite a continuance of a keen demand for this pigment, business therein is limited by an insufficient supply. To date, however, it has not been subjected to allocation control.

Orange Mineral.—Only a routine movement is noted in this pigment. Market stable.

Red Lead.—Still in spirited demand. Tone firm.

White Lead.—Moving as extensively as the meager supply of containers will permit.

Zinc Oxide.—With lead-free oxides still under allocation control and with offerings of leaded types, free from such control, also continuing rather limited, the undertone of this market is still very strong.

The zinc sulphide pigment producers' pool, established May 6, 1942, to assure an adequate supply of this pigment for meeting war requirements has been ended by the War Production Board through revocation of its order M-128, in view of the fact that present supplies of this material are sufficient for all known essential needs.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes.—Although the supply of domestic dryground barytes continues very limited in Southern sources of origin, there are still ample stocks of domestic wetground material in the Missouri sources, with prices well maintained on these.

The War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of the following transportation rates on barytes originating in Nova Scotia and also the following surcharges on shipments in bags:—From ports in the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, to United States Atlantic ports not South of New York, $3.10 per ton, plus surcharge of 14 percent; to United States Atlantic ports South of New York but North of Cape

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales for April

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in April, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $50,952,247. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparable data for 1943 and 1942, follow:—

1944.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
April	$50,952,247	$25,210,320	$20,823,533	$15,553,501	$5,270,032	$4,918,394
Total, 4 mos.	$193,739,122	$90,997,377	$83,709,365	$62,358,505	$21,350,860	$19,032,380
1943.						
April	50,922,538	25,313,484	20,907,049	15,475,846	5,431,203	4,702,005
Total, 4 mos.	$173,555,220	$82,799,329	$73,751,139	$54,992,011	$19,659,128	$17,004,752
1942.						
April	50,530,225	25,839,940	19,009,421	14,348,955	4,660,466	5,680,864
Total, 4 mos.	$190,820,660	$94,527,008	$74,716,183	$54,846,080	$19,870,103	$21,577,469

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

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Established 1917
LONDON RD. & EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

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COAL TAR NAPHTHAS
RUBBER PLASTICIZERS
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PENNSYLVANIA
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA

FIRST to serve the Protective Coating Industry . . . . . .

ISOLINE*

(Dehydrated Castor Oil)

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WOBURN

CHEMICAL CORP. (N. J.) Harrison, N. J.

Harrison, N. J.—Elkton, Md.—Lake Wales, Fla.—Moore Haven, Fla.

*Pat. No. 1892258

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Established 1889

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Special Oils to Order

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Importers, Refiners, Manufacturers — 62 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — *4½ million gal. U.S. Gov't Bonded Tank Storage*

R.W. Greeff & Co Inc New York U.S.A. RWG

INDUSTRIAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

One hundred pounds per month can be purchased without specific approval of W.P.B. under Order M-183

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- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
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BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MINERAL PIGMENTS

Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.

For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.

EASTON, PA.

Hatteras, $3.50 per ton, plus surcharge of 23 percent. These rates apply on shipments made under charter terms and conditions and are effective on loadings completed on and after June 1.

Chalk.—Moving steadily into consuming channels with prices well maintained on both domestic and imported types. Arrivals of 33,700 bags are noted.

China Clay.—Buying interest holding up well in both foreign and domestic grades. Tone stable.

Talc.—Fibrous grades continue in active call, with New York State producers joining those in other producing regions with reasonably prompt deliveries. Market firm throughout.

Whiting. — Being shipped steadily into consuming channels. Tone steady. Arrivals of 300 bags have been reported.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Applicants for allocations of butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate for use in lacquers and other protective coatings, starting with applications filed in June for July delivery of solvents under M-159 and M-327 will indicate end-use in accordance with ten major classifications. The new system is expected to decrease paper works considerably, and if successful will be extended to other paint materials under allocation control.

Naval Stores

Firm conditions continued to feature the naval stores market during the week. Under an active demand for rosin at primary centers and limited offerings, the trend of prices was upward. Leading users were manifesting a fair inquiry, while distributors were persistent buyers. Receipts from producing centers were slightly larger, but were readily absorbed. Parity prices were unchanged for June and were as follows:—Rosin, X and WW, $4.47; WG, $4.42; N, $4.37; M, $4.32; K, $4.27; I, $4.17; H, $4.12; G, $4.02; F, $3.96; E, $3.90; D, $3.84; B, $3.78. Turpentine, 78½c. per gallon. The manpower shortage continued to restrict production. Interest in turpentine also was active with offerings promptly taken at primary points. The price of turpentine was off slightly early in the week.

Turpentine. — Trading locally was quiet during the week. However, an active inquiry was noted for immediate delivery. Prices were easier, though the undertone of the market was considered strong. Export inquiry was good.

Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	78	3,400	60	...	33,582
Tuesday ..	78	10,700	219	162	33,639
Wednesday.	77¾	5,950	86	7	33,718
Thursday..	77¾	1,200	94	81	33,731
Friday ...	77¾	2,250	54	...	33,785

Chicago, June 8.—Turpentine in strong market position. Suppliers report difficulty in getting adequate stocks. Tankcar shortage is another current difficulty reported. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—While trading in the local market was less active than a week ago, prices were higher in sympathy with the advance in primary centers. Stocks here were closely held and commanded a premium of 20 cents per barrel on spot. Demand for export was active with exporters having difficulty securing round lot quantities.

Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit— Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.57	$4.57	$4.70	$4.75	$4.75
D	4.70	4.75	4.77	4.80	4.82
E	5.17	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.28
F	5.32	5.37	5.41	5.45	5.48
G	5.34	5.37	5.41	5.45	5.49
H	5.34	5.37	5.41	5.45	5.49
I	5.34	5.37	5.41	5.45	5.49
K	5.34	5.37	5.41	5.46	5.50
M	5.35	5.37	5.41	5.52	5.52
N	5.50	5.50	5.52	5.52	5.55
WG	6.05	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.10
WW	6.30	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
X	6.30	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
	Barrels—				
Sales	127	229	421	150	187
Receipts ..	93	409	247	218	125
Shipments..	50	190	200	...	400
Stocks	12,099	12,318	12,365	12,583	12,308

Chicago, June 8.—Strong markets and stiff market attitudes of sellers are noted in naval stores. The buyers are finding it more difficult to get rosin except on a strong market price basis. Five-drum lots quoted:—B grade, $6.32 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $7.12; M. grade, $7.12; W.W. grade, $8.10.

Driers and Flatteners

WPB's growing propensity for limiting all but military allotments of naphthenates to meager proportions and to deny all applications for authorization to buy the copper naphthenate, in particular, unless it is to be used for distinctly war production purposes, has served to alienate civilian consumers of these driers and force them to have recourse to tallates, which are proving more popular daily. Soyates are in only light inquiry.

Stearates still lead all other flatteners and jellifiers in activity and strength, with a majority of the producers sold two months or more ahead. Buying interest in laurates is confined to relatively small quantities.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Blacks.—In moderate request. Tone steady.

Carbon Blacks.—A further reduction of the inventories of channel blacks as of the close of May is expected to be revealed in the preliminary figures on operations for last month, which will be issued a week hence. Although it is no longer feared that there will be any acute shortage of channel blacks this year, it is noteworthy that stocks on May 31 used in rubber processing probably approximated 130,000,000 pounds, or less than two months' needs, based on the current demand.

Chrome Colors.—With war orders taking the lion's share of zinc chromate yellow, still under allocation control, and both chrome red and chrome yellow, whose non-military uses are drastically restricted, the market for all these colors remains very tight and strong, with every prospect for a further curtailment of output if, as now strongly suggested, there is a further cutback in production of the bichromates in the Summer months.

Shellac

As one shellac merchant put it last week: "If we had some seedlac, we would have some cut bleached shellac, if we had some alcohol." And the latest reports on shellac imports—they cover the month of May—confirms the short supply of seedlac. Inability to pry more alcohol loose from the War Production Board remains a constant, unvarying fact and problem.

The May importations totaled 25,506 packages of shellac, all kinds included. Of this, but 4,649 packages were seedlac—and the shellac industry could use twice that amount without batting an eye. The bulk of the import was high grade orange shellac—15,568 packages of it. The T. N. import was 2,250 packages; superfine, 345 packages; machine made shellac, 1,770 packages; garnet lac, 196 packages; and button lac, 731 packages.

Reports current on spot last week suggested more shellac being allocated to industry and the manufacturers of talking machine records. With the shellac trade headed back toward private import at a date probably no later than September 30, and possibly before that date should government morally obligated purchases be completed before then, it may be well for shellac buyers to realize that the main bottleneck now and for an indefinite future is the availability of seedlac for bleaching. Right now, there is plenty of high grade shellac here but only limited quantities of shellac for bleaching.

Synthetic Resins

With virtually all the principal materials required in the production of synthetic resins under strict allocation control, war production interests are obtaining the bulk of the current offerings, with only relatively small quantities going to non-military users in the essential industries category. Ester gum, however, continues in

—*Continued on page 72*

TODAY

"FIRE-PROOFING"

TOMORROW

One important phase of fire-proofing in war, the treatment of life preserver jackets, points the way to the flame-proofing of building tarpaulins and many other textiles in the post-war period.

THE extensive use of textiles in war demanded improved "fire-proofing" technique, as well as more permanent fire-retardant treatments. To meet this demand, our Laboratories developed Zinc Borate-3167 for use in those fire-resistant compositions that also offer resistance to mildew, weathering, water and other solubilizing agents. Zinc Borate-3167 has been widely used to provide flame and afterglow resistance in impregnating and coating compositions for application on canvas, duck, drill, osnaburg cloth and shrimp netting, with highly satisfactory results.

The fabric is impregnated by dipping into the fire-proofing mixture (which includes the color pigments), and then passed through squeeze rolls or doctor blades set to control uniform application and the desired increase in the weight of the fabric. Since the fire-retardant compound is non-aqueous, shrinkage is not a problem.

POSTWAR APPLICATIONS

Our Laboratories are continuing research and development work on the use of Zinc Borate-3167 in paints, synthetic rubbers, and plastics. *Why not investigate the possibilities of using Zinc Borate-3167 in the preparation of such fire-retardant products as paints, building materials, paper, wall boards, floor coverings, draperies, work clothes, aprons and gloves, welders' curtains, awnings, canopies, tarpaulins, upholstery, electric cable sheathing, mechanical rubber goods?*

* * * *

• An illustrated booklet "Properties and Uses of Zinc Borate-3167, Fire-Retardant" is available on request. Send for your copy today. It offers a possible answer to immediate and postwar "fire-proofing" problems.

New Jersey Zinc

Development Products Division

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

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THE SPECIALIZED
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PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH STEARATES

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.85 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .16 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
grand., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,3,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., divd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., divd., and l.c.l. ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., divd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
divd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton. 75.00 -100.00
white, 98% grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 5.

SLC

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

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Kyanite Shipments Up

Shipments of domestic kyanite in 1943 totaled 9,561 short tons, compared with 8,708 short tons in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in 1941 totaled 8,335 short tons as against 4,241 short tons in 1940.

Vermiculite Sales Off

Sales of cleaned and screened vermiculite decreased from the all-time high of 57,848 tons in 1942 to 46,645 tons in 1943, according to reports submitted by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales in 1941 totaled 23,438 tons compared with 22,299 tons in 1940.

Graphite Output Up

Production and sales of domestic natural and artificial graphite increased in 1943. The combined total of crystalline and amorphous graphite produced by domestic mines in 1943, as reported to the Bureau of Mines, was 9,939 short tons, and shipment reached 9,597 tons compared with a production of 7,120 short tons and sales of 7,253 tons in 1942.

LaWall & Harrisson Moves

LaWall & Harrisson, chemical consultants for seventy-four years, has moved to larger quarters in 1921 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

N.Y. Produce Exchange Re-Elects Crofton Head

Charles B. Crofton, of Leval & Co., has been re-elected president of the New York Produce Exchange for a fourth term. Hugh Reid, of Simpson, Spence & Young, was re-elected vice-president, and J. A. MacNair of H. J. Greenbank & Company was re-elected treasurer.

Buy War Bonds

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was slow during the past week. Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities of vegetable oils on current contracts but manifested little interest in additional commitments. The animal fat structure continued top heavy due to large stocks of lard and the increase of available supplies of low grade grease and tallow which were sold below ceilings during the week. High grades of tallow and grease, however, were steady and moved at ceilings. Stocks of oiticica oil from the government stock pile have been cleaned up on the spot and reports from the western points state that government owned oil there was also materially reduced.

The War Food Administration has approved all applications for permission to accept delivery of 1944 crops of sardine and menhaden oils which is required to be set aside for essential war uses under WFO 60. Authorizations provide that not more than 85 percent of the fish oil accepted shall be crude sardine oil, and that certified orders must be in the hands of producers by August 1, 1944. An amendment to WFO 60, which became effective May 1, requires fish oil producers to set aside every third tank car of crude sardine and menhaden oils until December 15, 1944, to fill orders certified for essential uses. The set-aside provision is waived, however, if the producer has no certified orders in his hands two weeks prior to production of the oil.

An amendment to WFO 67 was announced by WFA to permit industrial consumers to accept delivery of inedible tallow and grease after July 1, 1944, by certifying its use directly to the supplier eliminating the necessity of filing application with WFA in Washington. The amendment will not materially affect the operation of the order, but will reduce the amount of paper work required of both industry and WFA. WFO No. 67 allows a prior claim on inedible tallow and grease supplies (up to 30 percent) for use in all industrial operations except in the manufacture of soap. Before accepting delivery under the amendment, users must certify to their suppliers that none of the quantity accepted will be used in soap production. Certifications for July delivery must be made between June 20 and July 10.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Trading was moderate at current levels. Withdrawals against contracts moving in good volume.

Oiticica.—Recent buying has about cleaned up stocks on the spot. Bulk of business was done in drum lots at prevailing prices. Government stockpile stocks at other points in the West have also been materially reduced. Offerings were limited to prompt shipment from Brazil.

Tung.—Local supplies were replenished by the arrivals of 15 tons and 42 drums, which were delivered against former contracts.

Tung oil which China is unable to send to British and American paint manufacturers is helping to move Chinese lorries, according to "Paint Manufacture," London. Yields of synthetic petrol as high as 33 percent have been obtained by cracking tung oil, although processes previously used have produced yields of only 5 to 15 percent. As tung oil begins to gel at 280°C., experiments are also being made to obtain synthetic rubber, with results fairly encouraging. When the Burma Road was closed, China was left with a large part of its 1941 production of 141,000 tons. The government immediately allocated $80,000,000 to build between thirty and forty small plants for cracking the oil. It is now expected that half the tung oil crop will be used for the production of fuel, yielding between four and five million gallons of petrol a year.

Atlanta, June 8.—Very little market activity in oilseed products is reported. Cotton is up to fair-to-good stands, and unusually high temperatures have been favorable to its development, but for areas of local thunder showers, the late crop needs rain. The late peanut crop is making only fair progress. The dry weather that has generally prevailed during the latter part of Spring has favored cultivation and crops are reported clean of weeds and grass.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

Grease, low grades, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, lowgrade, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.0	194.3	195.3	194.6

Flaxseed

Advices from the Northwest state that 90 percent of the intentioned flaxseed acreage was seeded and some late planting has been planned where soil conditions were favorable.

Minneapolis, June 8.—Cash flax receipts are moderate to light and in good demand at ceiling prices. Offerings do not cover requirements and stocks in local public elevators decreased 90,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 85,000 bushels in the same period of time a year ago.

Government oil contracts run out in August and crushers have no desire to engage new-crop flax offerings until these oil contracts are renewed.

Crop news mostly is good and at the turn of the month 90 percent of the intentioned acreage was seeded. Soil conditions remain very favorable on the whole and it still looks as though farmers would do some late planting where too much surface moisture prevented earlier sowing of wheat and other grains. Reports on the condition of plants are uniformly good.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1944	Receipts 1943	Shipments 1944	Shipments 1943
This week..	162,000	123,000	21,000	22,500
Since Sep. 1.	20,127,500	15,785,500	2,940,000	1,686,500

The weeks closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Buenos Aires, June 9.—Flaxseed shipments during the week were 287,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 4,000 bushels to other destinations, totaling 291,000 bushels. Visible supply was estimated at 9,843,000 bushels. Price unchanged at $1.82⅝; Rosario, $1.72⅝ per bushel.

Hull, June 9.—Bombay, June, £28½; Calcutta, £28½; La Plata, June, £23⅝ per ton.

Linseed Meal

While interest in nearby and forward deliveries has diminished, demand for immediate requirements continued active. Oil mills continue to operate at capacity to get meal.

Minneapolis, June 8.—Tension is slackening on account of excellent pasturage conditions over a wide area. Demand for all spot and near shipment meal remains very good, but interest in deferred supplies is less. Shipping instructions are very good and crushers have plenty of them on file. Old business is being cleaned up gradually. Prices quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	12,780,000	9,300,000
Since Sept. 1	445,564,700	429,340,000

Chicago, June 8.—Business in linseed meal is moderate. Market tone steady. Meal unchanged at $49 per ton, sacks, Chicago basis, June delivery.

Linseed Oil

Consuming interest in linseed oil was spotty, with further sales of raw oil transacted at 14.4c. per pound in tankcars and wagons in sizable quantities on firm bids. A good volume of sales were reported at the lower figure during the past two weeks. Asking prices were unchanged and named at 14.7c. in tankcars and wagons. Sales of drums were light and done at unchanged prices. The call for oil against current contracts was moderate.

The War Production Board announced Thursday that M-332 which controls the percentage of linseed and other drying oils in formulas of paints for civilian use and prohibits the delivery of whole linseed oil or fish oil

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OUPICURY WAX
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and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
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Saponified — Distilled
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(HYDREX)
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Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
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for purposes of thinning paint will be continued until further notice.

The War Food Administration (in amendment 2 to WFO 94) has removed the restrictions on the purchase and delivery of 1943 crop flaxseed to crushers in California and Oregon. Flaxseed of the 1944 crop is now available in California, and this amendment will permit Pacific coast crushers to accumulate supplies to meet government requirements for linseed oil.

Minneapolis, June 8.—A government purchase of two tankers of oil for shipment from the Pacific coast to Russia on lend-lease took the slack out of the oil market last week. There has been improvement in civilian trade with numerous small orders booked for old-crop shipment. Now and then some new-crop stuff is taken for shipment up to the end of the year. This business is not really important. However, some of the buyers are a bit worried about crop and acreage reports and want to have some oil contracted for.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	4,380,000	9,180,000
Since Sept. 1	206,512,000	98,010,000

Chicago, June 8.—Linseed oil demand was moderate, but the tone of the market is well maintained. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 15.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in the cottonseed oil market during the week. Users absorbed good-sized lots for actual needs, but showing little interest in nearby requirements. Prices were firm at ceilings.

A subcommittee of the Senate's Agricultural Committee held hearings during the week on the margarin bill introduced by Chairman Ellison D. Smith, which seeks to permit the labeling of margarin as "margarine" rather than "oleomargarine" as now required; to remove the current excise tax of ten cents per pound on colored margarin and substitute a tax of a quarter of a cent per pound on all manufactured margarin, and the removal of the present Federal tax of $480 annually on wholesalers and $48 per year now paid by retailers of colored margarin.

A private estimate placed the cotton acreage as of June 1 at 20,151,000 acres, the smallest since 1892, when the harvested acreage totaled 18,869,000.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 nom.
September	....	....	14.00 nom.
October	....	....	13.75 nom.
December	....	....	13.50 nom.
March, 1945	13.25	13.25	13.26-13.45
May	....	....	13.26-13.50

Total sales, 2.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, June 9.—Sales of crude cottonseed oil confined to occasional tankcar. Scattered trades transacted in soybean and cottonseed meal. Nearly all mills closed for the season. Cotton crop making favorable progress although from two to three weeks late.

Chicago, June 8.—Demand for cottonseed oil was slow. However, the tone is fairly steady, and offerings are not sufficiently increased to force sales. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots.

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Fatty Acids

While trading in most fatty acids has slackened, a good call continued for deliveries against former contracts. Prices were steady at ceilings. Red oil and stearic acid were in fair request at the recent decline in quotations. Offerings were more liberal than heretofore.

Chicago, June 8.—Business in fatty acids reveals a tendency on the part of both buyers and sellers to mark time.

Cake and Meal

Reports to WFA indicate that the distribution of oil cake and meal in June will be materially lower than in May. Direct shipments from processors to feeders and feed manufacturers in June will total about 291,000 tons as compared with 331,000 tons in May. These will be supplemented by 70,000 tons shipped at the direction of WFA from the 20 percent which crushers set aside to be sent to deficit areas against 95,000 tons shipped in May.

Los Angeles, June 8.—Soybean meal—As in other recent weeks, soybean meal continued in somewhat freer supply than other cakes and meals. Central California usage of soybean meal was quite heavy because of limited offerings of other meals. Trading in cottonseed meal was practically at a standstill this week with San Joaquin Valley mills reported closed for the season and with almost negligible receipts from other areas. Linseed meal was in keen demand, but production at San Francisco Bay region crushers was being allocated in small amounts to regular customers. Current offerings of copra meal are very light, with Bay Region mills awaiting further receipts of copra before offering meal for future shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases.—Trading was restricted to the better grades, though consumers were manifesting more interest in the low grades at a price. Buyers' views were below asking prices for the low grades, and sales were made from ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound below ceilings.

Lard.—Where deliveries of loose prime steam lard are made within the corporate limits of a basing point city by tank trucks, a charge covering this cost may be added to the maximum price of this product on a per-pound basis, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This action, effective June 12, states, however, that this transportation charge may be equal to, but cannot exceed the most comparable railway switching charge, on a per-pound basis, of a tankcar containing 6,000 pounds. It is expected that this move will release essentially needed tankcars.

The War Food Administration announced the purchase of prime steam lard, lecithin added, totaling 29,048,000 pounds on May 10.

Tallow.—Consumers were absorbing moderate lots of the high grades at ceilings. Offerings of the low grades were quite liberal, with business transacted from ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound below ceilings.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Market quiet. Stocks continued in limited supply.

Herring.—The fishing season for the Pacific herring will begin June in southeastern Alaska with the prospect of the largest catch in the Territory as a whole since 1939, according to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.

Menhaden.—Interest was inactive, except for small lots for immediate needs.

WFA has approved all applications for permission to accept delivery of the 1944 crops of menhaden and sardine oils which is required to be set aside for essential war uses under WFO 60.

Baltimore, June 7.—The quiet in the market for menhaden oil which has prevailed for several weeks remains unbroken, with the ceiling unchanged at 8.9c. per pound for crude oil. Reports from the Chesapeake Bay and the Virginia capes, along with the news from Florida, still represent hauls as small. It was in fact stated that the Reedville boats did not go out one or two days. The ceilings on refined oil were unchanged.

Los Angeles, June 8.—Crude sardine oil is reported to be moving slowly on futures with approximately 10 percent of the estimated press being taken at ceiling price. Spot offerings are very tight at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. production point.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Market remains steady. Trading light with offerings closely held.

Neatsfoot.—Small lots moving in good volume. Production has caught up with demand and offerings were freer.

Chicago, June 8.—Business of limited volume reported in animal oils. Offerings moderate. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1 3¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c., tankcars.

Waxes

Unless importers of beeswax reported to the War Production Board by June 6 last the beeswax purchased before May 17 at prices above 38c. per pound, f.o.b. ocean port of origin, they will not be permitted to accept such wax on its arrival at ports in this country. Under the present order of the Office of Price Administration, beeswax importers cannot now pay more than 38c. per pound for crude beeswax imported from South and Central America, Mexico, and the Carribean area. Stocks of beeswax have gained to the extent of 186 bags. The entire wax market held firm in price. Carnauba was bought mainly in forward position since there was little or none unsold, according to importer, in local warehouses.

Monsanto Develops New Thermoplastic

A new thermoplastic, the first ever developed that can hold its shape and strength in boiling water and yet can be molded by the fastest, most economical methods, has been announced by Charles Belknap, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Known as "Cerex," the new plastic is said to have opened up an entirely new field of industrial and household applications by virtue of its ability to withstand sterilization.

Linseed, Fish Oils

—*Continued from page 5*

fit to lift the curbs entirely as requested by the industry.

Conservation Order M-332 was put into effect a year ago at a time when linseed oil supplies were not sufficient to meet all needs and in order to enable the paint industry to continue a high level of production of mixed paints with what supplies of linseed oil it could get. Recently there has been speculation within the paint industry as to the possible revocation of the order.

In its announcement that the order will continue until further notice, the WPB said:—

"Revocation of this order is not possible at this time because of a continuing shortage of drying oils. The order will, therefore, be continued until the overall drying oils situation improves to the point where control orders are no longer necessary."

Recent Imports

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ARECANUTS—67 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
4 bgs, S B Penick & Co
60 bgs, Holland Colombo Trade Society

ARGOLS—444 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

BRISTLES—26 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
108 cs
5 cs, M M Hokkak
20 cs, Bank of New York

CAFFEINE, ANHYD—46 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CALCIUM TARTRATE—1,477 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

CARDAMOM—10 cs, 1,300 lbs, L & H Millen

CASHEW KERNELS—118 cs, 5,900 lbs, H A Johnston & Co
169 cs, 8,450 lbs, Irving Trust Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
129 cs, 6,450 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
168 cs, 8,400 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
115 cs, 5,750 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
294 cs, 14,700 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
64 cs, 3,200 lbs, National City Bank
10 cs, 500 lbs, Tradesmen National Bank Trust Co
140 cs, 7,000 lbs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co

CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—50 dms, Commodity Credit Co

CASTOR BEANS—3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
605 bgs, 90,750 lbs, First National Bank
540 bgs, 81,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
6,110 bgs, 916,500 lbs, United States Commercial Co
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, First National Bank
2,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co

CELERY SEED—70 bgs, 9,100 lbs, Herman Weber & Co
160 bgs, 20,800 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co

CHALK, PRECIP—17,400 bgs, H J Baker & Bro

CINNAMON—168 bls, 16,800 lbs, S Klinko
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Rector Mineral Trading Corp
70 bls, 7,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
9 bls, 900 lbs, Dodwell & Co
9 bls, 900 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Holland Colombo Trade Society
200 bls, 20,000 lbs, Cats American Co

COCOA BEANS—125 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Ernest Adler
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
3,700 bgs, 740,000 lbs, Machado & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Geck Trading Corp
4,000 bgs, 800,00 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,750 bgs, 350,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
5,449 bgs, 1,089,800 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
COPRA—7,000 cwt, United States Commercial Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—22,000 bgs
DILLSEED—350 bgs, 45,500 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
90 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
600 bgs, 78,000 lbs, East India Trade Co
DIVI DIVI—4,001 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
FLAXSEED—164 bgs, Peek & Velsor
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GINGER ROOT—100 bgs, W T Raleigh Co
50 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
GLUESTOCK—266 bgs, H Remis & Co
GRAPHITE—1,100 bgs, United States Commercial Co
GUM, GHATTI—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
KARAYA—130 bgs, Max Van Peis & Co
190 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
133 bgs, Frank Vliet Co
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co
700 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
OLIBANUM—95 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
TRAGACANTH—60 cs, American Meshed Fur Co
30 cs, Anglo Oriental Importing & Rug Co
6 cs, A D Isbetcherian
170 bgs, M N Hakkak
7 cs, M N Hakkak
330 bgs, E Meer & Co
100 cs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
60 bgs, Nawi Noonoo & Co
45 cs, Brouen Bros
50 bgs, Irving Trust Co
HAIR, CAMEL—50 bls, Mukanal Co
CATTLE TAIL—50 bgs, First National Bank
14 bgs, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HORSE—85 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
15 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HORSE TAIL—10 bgs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
20 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
10 cs, F H Cone & Co
20 cs, Hair Fiber Supply Co
HONEY—10 bbls, Hudson Tea & Spice Co
100 bbls, Carter & Co
89 bbls, Banco De Londres
27 bbls, Becker Mayer Seed Co
37 bbls, Trade Americ Corp
92 bbls, Cats American Co
252 bbls, East Asiatic Co
43 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp
40 bbls
MEDICINAL PREPS—14 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—13 cs, General Drug Co
25 cs, Bristol Myers Co
4 cs, Hudson Shipping Co
5 cs, J Berlage
16 cs, Vick Chemical Co
5 cs, McKesson & Robbins
5 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
2 cs, Orbis Product Corp
1 cs, D F Young
MICA—411 bgs
MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, Tannin Product Import Co
1,000 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
NICKEL PWD—127 dms, International Nickel Co
OIL, CHAULMOOGRA—140 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
8 dms, S B Penick & Co
CITRONELLA—27 dms, Joensson & Cross
9 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
10 dms, H Webber & Co
CODLIVER—97 dms, Upjohn & Co
50 dms, Iceland Trading Co
20 dms, Thomas Cook & Son
10 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid
25 dms, S B Penick & Co
LEMONGRASS—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros
74 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
6 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
10 dms, Naugatuck Chemical Co
4 dms, P R Dreyer
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co
21 dms, W J Bush & Co
4 dms, Orbis Product Corp
10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
12 dms, Trubek Laboratories
2 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler
4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
SASSAFRAS—1 dm, Orbis Product Co
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
TUNG—15 tons and 42 dms
PAPAIN—5 cs, American Ferment Co
21 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
QUINCE SEED—25 bgs, M A Hakkak
150 bgs, E Meer & Co
25 bgs, Assadourian & Co
RHATANY ROOT—6 bgs, W R Grace & Co
SAGE LEAVES—19 bl, Credo Commodities Co
SOAP BARK—94 bls, Duncan Fox & Co
26 bls, S B Penick & Co
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—42,000 bgs, 6,300,000 lbs, Corn Product Refg Co
WAX, BEES—10 seroons, H H Pike & Co
100 seroons, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
58 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
8 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
40 bgs, National Wax Refg Co

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Further rectification of prices on some soft mercurials have brought all of the quicksilver derivatives into line with the first cost of that raw material, production data for which was released for April by the Bureau of Mines on June 6. Surprisingly, production in that month dropped, but 100 flasks from the March production level, and producers' stocks gained 593 flasks. Stocks in the hands of consumers and dealers decreased 200 flasks. The data suggest a decreased consumption of 400 flasks during April. The report stated that the Klau mine in California closed in April and the Hermes mine in Idaho, second largest producer in 1943, ceased production in May. One or two other large producers expect to close if the downward price trend does not reverse.

Solvents continued to show signs of an easing in the stock position of many of the more important products. During the week under review the War Production Board Protective Coatings Branch of the Chemicals Bureau stated that it plans to allocate limited quantities of normal and secondary butyl alcohol, normal butyl acetate, and ethyl acetate for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner only for civilian uses that had been denied in previous months. This action was laid to the improved supply of those solvents. The easier position of these solvents contrasted with that in industrial alcohol used in making civilian shaving lotions, anti-freeze, paints and lacquers. WPB said allocations for these uses would be reduced in 1945. WPB also told the Alcohol Industry Advisory committee that preliminary estimates indicated a supply of alcohol about 5,800,000 gallons in excess of estimated needs. The excess will go into the government's stockpile, which would be somewhat less than the present estimated minimum "safe" figure of 100,000,000 gallons.

Specific amounts of net tax cost which makers of packaged and private formula drugs may charge to material costs in determining price ceilings for new and changed products were changed by the Office of Price Administration to reflect the April 1, 1944, increase in the Federal excise tax and drawback on ethyl alcohol used in the production of medicines. Effective June 12, the action listing the new amounts of chargeable net tax factor will have no effect on present prices of products which had been produced and marketed prior to that date.

During the period the WPB provided a new export procedure by revising its order regulating allocation of chemicals and related products. The new export procedure in Direction 1 to order M-300 makes all chemical allocation orders subject to the small-order export provisions of the regulation and, in addition, coordinates the revised measure with the export procedure required by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Alcohol. — The War Production Board lifted its prohibition against the use of soft red winter wheat by distillers in the production of industrial alcohol. The 1944 crop of that wheat is expected to be 50 to 60 percent ahead of the 1943 crop of 133,000,000 bushels. The use of corn or grain sorghum for industrial alcohol production was banned because of the shortage of corn. Total production in January-April made a new high of 192,200,000 gallons, or 54,800,000 gallons over total output in the corresponding period of 1943. Requirements in 1944 estimated at 633,400,000 gallons, against production estimated at 612,000,000 gallons. Preliminary demand —supply estimates for 1945—indicate a supply that will exceed needs by 5,800,000 gallons.

Argols.—Stocks of raw materials for making tartar derivatives increased to the extent of 517 bags of argols and 1,555 bags of calcium tartrate.

Butyl Acetate.—Normal butyl alcohol will be allocated by WPB in limited quantities for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner for civilian uses which had been denied previously. WPB said this was possible because of the improved supply situation. Corn plantings in Illinois were estimated 70 percent complete; Indiana and Minnesota, 75 percent complete, and Iowa, 86 percent complete. Country offerings of old corn continued liberal.

Butyl Alcohol. — War Production Board allocations of normal and secondary material for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner for civilian uses will be made because of the improved supply situation. Such uses had formerly been denied.

Calcium Lactate.—The present price for erible material is 21c. per pound in bags, 100 pounds or more. Orders not accepted for less than 100 pounds. The price rules to consumers only.

Calcium Pantothenate.—Reduced to 10c. per gram.

Calomel.—Steady on the basis of the recent price decline and some believe that the downward movement is almost if not quite at an end. Future developments in values still depend on the course of the quicksilver market, the stabilization of which is now an objective of the producers.

Castor Oil.—Oil production continued in excellent volume and trade needs were well supplied. Stocks of castor beans gained by 1,666,500 pounds, bring the total since January 1 to 131,127,550 pounds. The total compares with 133,270,600 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Chicago, June 7.—Movement of castor oil in trade channels is reported comparatively good. Tone of the market remains steady and firm. Prices are:—Cold-pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Fishliver Oils.—Purchases of vitamin A oil and vitamin A concentrate by the War Wood Administration on May 17 totaled 2,394,747 million units of vitamin A. The prices paid ranged from 16½c. per million units to 30c. per million units and the potency in U.S.P. viamin A units per gram ranged from 65,600 to 212,000. Purchases of 287,381 million units were made in California; 1,857,206 MU in Washington, and 287,381 MU in New York.

San Francisco, June 7.—Small amount of trading reported during the past week on futures at ceiling prices, which involved about 100 tankcars.

Glycerin.—Holding steady in price and moving in good volume. Most consumer requirements are being supplied in good volume. Production is maintained at excellent levels.

Chicago, June 7.—A stabilized and a fairly well-balanced market condition is reported in the glycerin market. Orders have been moderately active, and tone generally is favorable. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hypophosphites.—A firm inquiry for over a ton of calcium salt, also for about a ton of either soda or potash, was in the market, and more is in the offing.

Menthol. — Primary market prices for natural material, offered in export trade, were higher than importers here would be permitted to pay under the prevailing OPA dollars and cents purchase price ceiling.

Mercurials.—Bisulphate and cyanide prices have been readjusted to conform with the lower production cost based on current prices for quicksilver. Bisulphate stands at $2.15 to $2.17 per pound; cyanide, $3.34. Mercurial ointment, 30 percent, has also been readjusted downward to $1.19 to $1.21. Some expect prices to become steadier, but the future values will depend on success crowing present efforts to stem the declining price of raw material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Calcium, soda pantothenate, 5c. per gram.
Mercurial ointment, 30%, 6c. per lb.
Mercury bisulphate, 28c. per lb.
cyanide, 16c. per lb.
Phenothiazine, 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.6	240.6	241.5	241.0

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Opium. — The State Department states that a stoppage of opium shipments by Turkey to Germany was news to them, and it neither confirms nor denies. The Foreign Economic Administration says it has nothing, but is still checking. These statements were made with regard to a newscast on the Turkish shortwave radio station at Ancora, heard here recently. The end of exports to Germany was said to have been put into effect at the time when chrome exports to that country were ended by Turkey. A resolution, H.J. Res. 241, requesting the President to urge on countries growing the poppy for opium production the necessity of limiting immediately the production of opium to the amount required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes was passed by the house of June 6 and sent to the senate. The British and Netherlands governments have announced their decision to prohibit the use of opium for smoking and not to reestablish their government monopolies for the sale of smoking opium in territories formerly controlled by them in the Far East when such territories are recovered from the Japanese. The resolution points out that because of such decisions, now is an opportune time to bring about world-wide restrictions on opium production for illegal use.

Phenothiazine.—Reduced to 49c. to 54c. per pound.

Quicksilver.—Prices held unchanged at $110 to $115 per flask with the report that buying was possible at $100 still current. April production fell off, but 100 flasks and the output thus failed fully to realize expectations for a much larger decrease. The latest report on the quicksilver statistical position covers the month of April, and was issued as follows by the Bureau of Mines on June 6:—

April Mercury Output

	Flasks			
	Output	Use	Stocks* Makers	Others
Jan.	4,400	3,400	5,549	11,300
Feb.	3,800	3,700	5,450	9,400
March ..	3,800	3,600	5,011	9,900
April	3,700	3,200	5,604	9,700

* April 30, 1944.

San Francisco, June 7.—Market at $105 per flask with production continuing in fair volume despite this lower price. Some mines expected to shut down due to production costs within a short time. No futures being placed.

Mo. Drug Ass'n to Hear Stanley on Penicillin

Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will meet in the Hotel Coronado, June 14. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. J. Stanley, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, who will discuss the story of penicillin.

Purepac Names Shultz General Sales Manager

Harry H. Shulz has been appointed general sales manager of Purepac Corporation. He has been associated with the *Minneapolis Tribune*, served as advertising manager for the *Northwestern Druggist* and sales promotion manager for the Northwestern Drug Company.

Inland Container Names Rossett Vice-President

John T. Rossett has been appointed vice-president and general manager of operations for the Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago. Mr. Rossett was formerly vice-president and Eastern manager of operations. His offices will be located in the Chicago plant of the company.

Lithium Compounds Shipments Show Sharp Increase

Shipments of lithium compounds in 1943 totaled 8,155 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with shipments of 5,405 short tons in 1942; 3,832 short tons in 1941; 2,011 short tons in 1940 and 1,990 short tons in 1939.

Bromine Compounds Sales Show Sharp Increase

Producers' sales of bromine compounds in 1943 totaled 94,085,937 pounds, compared with 65,880,935 pounds in 1942 and 68,317,019 pounds in 1941 as against 59,266,275 pounds in 1940, according to the Bureau of Mines.

A.P.M.A. Convention

—Continued from page 7

the drug industry should strive earnestly to provide a practicable plan, including political participation as far as possible. The general plan of prepayment offered by medical societies for people in low-income groups has much to commend it. Industrial plans fail adequately to provide for small groups, for farmers, and do not reach nonindustrial groups where the need is large.

The work of the National Physicians Committee in constructing a program for improved medical care was reviewed and commended by Fred A. Lawson, chairman of the Committee on Business Policy. Booklets prepared by the N.P.C. group were distributed as information on several variations of the plan. Insurance companies, Mr. Lawson said, are extending their studies to the providing of a prepayment plan of meeting doctors' visiting fees in addition to surgical, hospital, and other emergency services. It was his belief that, if industry did its part, governmental plans would find no favor. Data got from fifty-five members of the association showed that twenty-two had hospitalization plans, twenty-six had plans of medical care for employees, and fourteen were considering such plans.

Mr. Lawson also discussed pension and other retirement plans, contending that the income from Federal social security was inadequate. He urged adoption of formal plans, stressing the value and the practicability of those obtainable in the form of group annuities or of pension trusts, the latter being the only one applicable to groups of less than fifty. He pointed out the definite advantages of insured annuity plans, including taxation easement for both employer and employee.

References by other speakers in the course of the meeting brought out that servicemen's wives should be expected to desire continuation of the special maternal care and that returning servicemen would have reason to desire the preventive and remedial medical care provided in the services.

The full employment angle was discussed by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the association, who made the point that the only practicable way to provide employment was by means of expanded production. This, he declared, would require fundamental revision of the scheme of corporation taxation, which is now the greatest brake on business progress. The tax scheme should be revised, he said, so as to invite maximum investment, maximum expansion, and maximum progress. The postwar tax policy should be determined now. It will be necessary to repeal the heavy excess profits tax; to place a maximum of 25 percent on the income tax; and advisable to adopt an incentive policy, applying a lower rate in expectation of more business. Repressive miscellaneous provisions should be eliminated; introduce new, stimulative ones —that was Mr. Dunn's theory.

Postwar Problems

One session was devoted wholly to discussions of national and international problems of the postwar period. The fundamental necessity, as seen by Dr. James T. Shotwell, historian and former president of the League of Nations Association, was to think through to the absolute elimination of war as a national policy. The rise of science, he contended, has made war a different instrument dependent largely on the mobilization of materials. Its elimination presents a hard, slow job for which the world is not yet ready but must proceed to attempt the solution

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and must not be deterred by temporary failure.

Dr. Shotwell exploded the "bunk" of such ideas as a just peace and the introduction of Russian-Polish problems as a factor in American politics. He urged a fundamental contribution toward worldwide organization for peace, through due consideration for security, justice, and welfare. He would have a general international organization for peace and security (not for defensive war) and a world court for justice and an agency to promote justice within nations. He declared that permanent peace would come only through the gearing of our prosperity to that of the world.

The role of small nations in the postwar world was defined and advocated by Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian prime minister. He related the contributions of the small nations to the progress of civilization and declared that they would always do at least their share. Their capacity for modern warfare is curtailed by the inadequacy of their industrial background, and tomorrow's problems involve the fact that only a few nations are large enough to escape that handicap.

Big and little nations must work together, Dr. van Zeeland said; the collaboration born in blood can and must go on. Nationalism increases, but there is also a growing, deep understanding and conviction that international relations should be better organized. The problem is more social than political, but sovereignty and community of national welfares are not incompatible. The will to be a nation is fundamental. It grows, and a close association of right and might is assiduously sought.

Nations are not ready to merge, said the Hon. Redvers Opie, counsellor and economic adviser to the British Embassy, but they must recognize the mutuality of their interests. International machinery for full, continuous consultation must be set up to provide more enduring relations. National and international controls are necessary to assure orderly transit; these must be flexible. Means of assisting needy nations must be provided; prosperity is indivisible.

It was Mr. Opie's belief that much depends on the measure of belief in a community of nations—both he and Dr. van Zeeland implied analogies with the federation of the United States. He presented the question of the desirability and possibility of reconstituting the international economic system so that each nation contributed in accordance with its domestic and foreign policies with respect to the freedom of enterprise and relevant matters. Domestic policies must not disregard those of other nations and they are better if mantained in flux.

War against governmental restrictions was seen as the biggest postwar job by Dr. Ray B. Westerfield, Yale professor of political economy. He declared that we had departed from freedom in the direction of managed economy and government control. There has been an alarming dependence on Washington, a corresponding decline in local government in favor of bureaucratic law.

Although his views on this trend were somewhat reactionary, Dr. Westerfield urged the necessity of full participation of business in postwar planning. Business must bestir itself; if it waits for government, it courts suicide. Too many, he said, regard economic stabilization as a function solely of government; but every business should cooperate to meet the public demand for full employment and other stabilizing factors, thus keeping government out of the picture.

Industrial Preparation

Preparation by the pharmaceutical industry to meet the problems of the postwar era was considered from several angles. The value of research was presented by Dr. R. J. Fosbinder of the Maltbie Chemical Company. Laboratory experimentation and literary search are both essential to the conducting of resultful research. Neither should be handicapped by legislation designed to nationalize science or to nullify the influence of patent protection.

Pharmaceutical research is directed to the discovery and development of better therapeutic agents, Dr. Fosbinder said, and in such purpose it calls for understanding, faith, and imagination on the part of management in all departments. Success is not always to be expected, but the indirect results of searches that fail are often very useful. Directors of research should not be loaded with details. They should be given adequate responsibilities, and equipment in both apparatus and books of reference. Laboratory results must have the help particularly of clinical investigation for which all possible pharmacologic data must be provided.

Predicting vigorous worldwide postwar competition in research, Dr. Fosbinder said:—

Both industry and government should recognize the problem we will eventually be forced to face, and government especially should invoke executive and legislative efforts designed for the protection and perpetuation of American academic and industrial research, rather than attempt to hasten its decadence.

The seemingly attractive and brilliant future position of research in the pharmaceutical industry will be dependent upon the policies pursued by executive management with respect to financial and sympathetic encouragement and upon the attitude government assumes with regard to American industry.

The executive approach to postwar problems is along six paths, said Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company—products, markets, production, promotion and sales, organization, and public relations. The best promise in respect of products lies in the development of new agents, new fields, and even new dosage forms. Sound knowledge of markets is essential to successful selling. The exercise of more selectivity in fitting products to markets was urged by the speaker. Latin American markets are being badly handled; better understanding of the people is needed; a one-price policy is desirable; dumping is detrimental. Domestication of those markets is rapidly being developed.

Individual production costs must be known, Dr. Bigelow said. Full efficiency of operation must be sought. Suggestion plans are valuable; so are sound methods of compensation and incentives. Promotion should be selective. Better planning of sales activities is widely needed. Compensation should recognize all market factors for each salesman. Physicians have no time now to read direct-mail advertising, Dr. Bigelow said. They have little time for their journals. But, clinical data should be prepared for postwar use. Personnel organization should be directed to the elimination of disharmony, especially between production and sales groups. Public relations depend on and reflect private relations. The ideals, methods, and policies of a company should continuously be told in its community. Its executive personnel should take a constructive and progressive part in community activities and also on a wider scale.

A spirit of defeatism was condemned by Dr. Bigelow. He urged that the history of the United States be read, and he declared that it would repeat itself in satisfactory recovery if the problems were attacked by individuals with the faith and courage of our forefathers.

Aptitude tests for the selection of salesmen were discussed by S. D. Chamberlain, of the Kendall Mills Company. He outlined the procedure of the Otis mental ability test, the Bernsider personality test, the Strong

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Medical Department Tentative Specification No. 3073-C was issued on March 25, 1944 to supersede Specification No. 3073-B. Paragraph D-2 of this specification specifies that labels on unit containers shall be securely affixed by a non-water soluble adhesive. Testing qualifications require samples to be completely immersed in tap water of 75° for 48 hours, removed and dried for 24 hours. Separation of an individual label from container may not exceed 25% of glued area.

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test for vocational interest, the social intelligence test of Maas, the Canfield test for sales sense, and the general social test of Washburn. Experiences indicate that this battery of aptitude tests is a useful supplement to personal interviewing and the checking of case history.

A comprehensive scholarly treatise on the training of professional service representatives (detail men) was presented by Arthur F. Peterson, of the Schering Corporation. He favored a graduate pharmacist as starting material, preferably one that has had managerial experience in a "merchandising" drug store. A small group of well-trained representatives he considers better than a larger staff of less capability. An inadequately trained representative is a detriment, not only to his own house, but to the industry, through influencing physicians to refuse to see detail men.

In selecting a representative it is wise to know and fully consider the attitude of his wife toward the circumstances that such employment presents with reference to social life. It is essential that ample time be given to the training, that in scientific aspects should be given before that in selling, in order that full knowledge of products may be had. Medical terminology must be known; chemistry and biology, and accounting and record-keeping are of equal importance. Knowledge of competitive products is useful. Truth is fundamental. Reading and study are continuously required.

Mr. Peterson's policy is to get the best possible talent, because it is worth what it costs, provide the force with quality products, original as far as possible, and train every man well.

Men and Materials

Development of selective service procedure with reference to deferments were outlined by Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch, of the Surgeon General's Office. He dwelt particularly on manpower controls—stabilization, employment ceilings, control referral, manpower priority, and manpower allocation. He urged better acquaintance with local USES staffs for the quick handling of stabilization and other problems. He advised still further employment of women, the expansion of training programs, and the discarding of products of minor necessity.

The functioning of the Surgeon-General's Office, the Army Medical Purchasing Office in New York, and the branch purchasing office in St. Louis with reference to desired deferments was explained by Lt Col. Patch. Applications to the latter two agencies are limited to certification of war work. The higher office is the court of appeals in matters of doubtful war essentiality.

The need for promotion and support looking toward a larger supply of pharmacally trained persons was presented by Fred A. Lawson for Dr. E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. Graduates in pharmacy have dropped from 1,600 to 500 a year. Schools need funds; they also need students. The foundation is allocating $26,000 a year for scholarships in sixty-four schools and assisting seventeen schools which are financially deficient. More than 250 companies in the drug business are contributing to the foundation. More are needed.

James C. Chilcott, for the National Pharmacy Committee on Public Relations, outlined the program proposed for the popularizing of pharmacy among young people—also restoring its community standing. This is expected to give the calling a greater appeal as a career, and thus increase the supply of pharmacally trained personnel for hospitals, especially veterans' institutions, and for manufacturing operations, as well as for drug stores.

Support of both projects was advocated by Clarence W. Warner, president of the association.

Additional controls on drug materials are unlikely, said Fred J. Stock, Chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch of the WPB Chemicals Bureau. Mr. Stock gave a wealth of information on conditions relative to a number of materials. Sugar is more plentiful. Corn products have met delays in the realization of production increases. Milk sugar has got in better shape under allocation. The supply of glycerin is ample. Alcohol is in adequate to requirements. Isopropylalcohol should be more widely used. Supplies of sulfa drugs are large; those of guinacrin and totaquine are ample but quinidine is limited.

Chlorol is in short supply, Mr. Stock said. There is not an adequacy of sulphocyanides. Belladonna, hyoscine, and agar are in better supply. Ipecac is still critical. Bismuth salts have leveled off. Citric acid for pharmacal use is tight. So is oil of peppermint. Easier conditions obtain with respect to mercurials, phenol, lanolin, and petrolatum. The situation in vitamins is varied.

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SOAP LINIMENT

Your requirements of other pharmaceuticals will be filled quickly.

Standard Drug Company
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Mr. Stock outlined the development of penicillin production and the program to control its distribution. He also spoke on the serious and increasing shortage of packaging material.

Allocations of pharmaceutical chemicals and other materials were analyzed by Hugh Craig, editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, to show the extent to which the needs of the industry were being met. This analysis showed improvement in most instances over last year. Production and inventory figures also were presented, in part to show how confusing and conflicting various records sometimes are. The case of acetylsalicylic acid is typical: official data show a big increase in production and a 13-percent gain in stocks in the first quarter of 1944; but producers are weeks behind in shipments and have but negligible inventories. An increased supply of acetanilide has resulted from the change from sulphonilamide to other sulfa drugs in spite of a big drop in production. Chloral is scarce because going into DDT. Some supply of quinidine is held up in process by lack of agreement between producers and interested governmental agencies. Botanical drug collectors are utilizing their scanty manpower to get materials for which they have firm commitments; early ordering was urged.

Mr. Craig also talked about the trend in vitamins from the therapeutic to the nutritional side. He said that penicillin would not soon be plentiful for civilian use. He noted the growing attention to physical or mechanized therapy, and the indications that medical care provided for servicemen and their families doubtless would be in favor with them after the war. The suggestion was made that the association set up an exchange bureau for materials desired by some members and possessed by others.

Better uniformity among State laws with the Federal food, drugs, and cosmetics act was advocated by the legislative committee, reporting through C. H. Nelson. Memorial respect was paid to two deceased members:—John A. Garvin and Menno A. Vesper, both of Merck & Co. Addition of seven active and six associate members was reported. These make the totals ninety and fifty-two in the respective classes.

Secretary Gerald F. Rorer urged bigger and better use of the services proffered by the association's bulletins and headquarter's staff. He told also of the growth and value of the regional sales and production meetings.

Frank A. Mallett, treasurer for twenty years, resigned a few weeks ago because of more than a year's ill health. He was unable to attend the meeting, and his report was presented by Floyd K. Thayer. This showed receipts of $31,600, expenditures of $36,000 and a balance on hand of $17,500. The association brought its investment in government bonds up to $15,000 during the past year.

The growth of the association was noted by President Warner, and he suggested investigation of means of expanding its services to its members, pointing out that small business gets its best help through cooperation.

Interesting information on the progress and applications of war medicine was given in addresses by Maj.-Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon-General, and Brig.-Gen. J. S. Simmons, chief of preventive medicine service, Office of the Surgeon-General.

The New Officers

The annual election unanimously put in office the following:—

President, Gerald F. Rorer, of William H Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia.

Vice-presidents, J. O. Burns, of the First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Company, Dallas, and J. G. van Nortwick, of J. L. Hopkins & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Secretary, E. L. Patch, jr., of the E. L. Patch Company, Boston.

Treasurer, F. W. Misch, of the Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Neb.

Members of the board of directors, class of 1947, Ronald Helps, of Schieffelin & Co., New York; Jason Russell, of C E. Jamieson & Co., Detroit; and Edwin Strasenburgh, of the R. J. Strasenburgh Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The committee on time and place reported, through H. B. Johnson, that the midyear meeting would be held December 11 and 12 in New York, and the 1945 annual meeting the week of June 11 in Hot Springs.

Drugs Surplus Disposal

—Continued from page 7

Ernest L. Oldrich, assistant to the secretary in charge of surplus consumer property disposal, it was learned June 8.

He will be assisted in the task by H. O. Burdett, who with Lt. Brill, served for many years as the principal officers of the medical supplies division of the United States Public Health Service. Both men are well known in the drug industry through their prior connections with health service.

For the present at least, it is expected that this section of the surplus property disposal unit being directed by Mr. Olrich will remain small until a decision is finally reached on policy to be followed in disposing of the military's surplus drugs and health supplies. To date this policy has not yet been definitely decided upon, nor has the Army yet given any notification of the amount or type of drugs that will have to be disposed of.

It is believed that this latter problem will wait until after the present military operations on the European Continent have advanced further in order that the military may obtain a clearer perspective of the actual need of its medical supplies.

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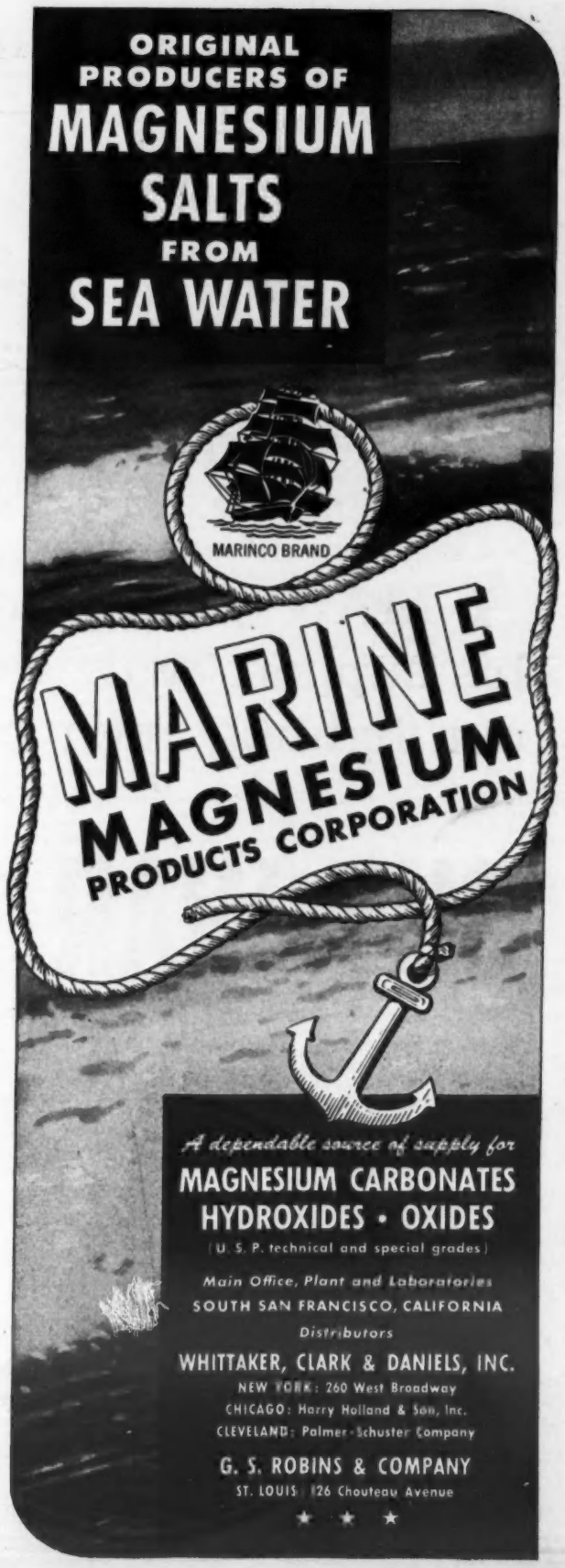
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Invasion of France on June 6 by the military forces of the United Nations will prove to have been the first step toward the eventual return of French export cities as factors in the supply of botanical drugs. To be sure, the invasion forces landed on the northwest coast of France and the main export city was Marseilles in south France on the Mediterranean, but reoccupation of France has started and the development of an offensive in the south is not unlikely and would bring the liberation of Marseilles sooner than can now be foreseen.

The local botanical market was a quiet affair throughout the past week. More often than otherwise, orders came for materials either absolutely unavailable or extremely difficult to obtain. The firmness of spot quotations was a sure sign of the strength in which most domestic drugs were held in the primary market.

However, scarce botanicals occasionally put in an appearance at prices more favorable than had prevailed. Select sassafras bark and bloodroot were two materials within that category last week and the lowering of quotations was a sign of the desire of spot dealers to exercise the responsibility that became theirs when the Office of Price Administration removed domestic botanicals from ceiling price control. A strengthening and advance in the spot price position of powdered papain created a level that contrasted with prices quoted from Arizona. Scarcity accounted for the high prices at which lupulin was said to have changed hands.

Condimental items known as oregano herb, Mexican anise, savory and Portuguese rosemary moved in buyers' favor, while niger seed and Turkish laurel leaves were on the higher side. Stocks of grains of paradise were reported exhausted.

Balsams

Peru.—Demand steady along routine lines. Prices hold firm.

Tolu.—Very good jobbing business reported. Stocks moderate.

Barks

Black Haw.—Firm in all respects. Stocks accumulate but slowly in the primary market, where prices hold firm and on a comparatively high basis.

Cinchona.—Still fully controlled by Federal authority and not available for ordinary day-to-day transactions on an open market basis.

Cascara Sagrada.—Nothing at this time suggests a large collection, nor does the future of prices appear in the least to favor manufacturing consumers. Present stocks in dealers' hands are light.

Sassafras.—Some gains in collection of new crop bark make possible a shading of spot quotations on selected bark to the basis of 65c. to 70c. per pound.

Beans

Tonka.—Very steady. Some additions to stocks have provided a workable stock for manufacturing consumers' coverage of requirements.

Vanilla.—Activity moderate in the spot market at present. Dealers await with some eagerness the eventual arrival of Bourbon beans that departed French Oceania some time back, but which were sure to be delayed in transit by the necessity of transhipment at foreign ports before being stored on a ship destined for this country. Stocks of all save, possibly, Tahiti beans, at present are moderate.

Berries

Hawthorn. — Extremely limited quantities of English berries still in hand. No replacement in substantial quantity has been reported for a long time past.

Juniper.—Collection not too substantial. Difficulty experienced in getting berries of satisfactory quality.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Quality of the new crop goods now available in this country reported to be choice. Some low prices suggest marketing of old crop goods of less desirable quality.

Lavender. — Invasion of France brings to mind French lavender flowers. Area of collection far away from the French East coast. Eventual movement against Marseilles would bring the lavender country fairly close.

Gums

Arabic.—A fair amount of competition prevailed locally and kept prices very close to actual replacement cost. Production cost basis in the primary market has not dropped, and acts as a stop-decline brake on local price developments.

Karaya. — Stocks have been improved to the extent of 1,266 packages, and come to a market of very fair consumption capacity and demand. Prices remained very firm at all times.

Olibanum. — Firm prices prevailed locally, notwithstanding the fact that stocks were reported increased to the extent of 100 bags.

Tragacanth.—While activity was on the moderate side, and although stocks have gained to the extent of 1,431 packages, prices continued firm, and in line with replacement costs and ceiling limitations.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel.—Turkish material on the spot was higher in price, sales at 35c. to 36c. per pound confirming a higher level for current transactions.

Oregano.—Mexican curly leaf was shaded to 11½c. to 12c. per pound, and the flat leaf variety of Mexican leaves was down to 11c. to 11½c. under competitive conditions.

Rosemary. — Portuguese material moved at 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound in a market slightly more favorable for consumer operations.

Savory. — Spanish material was cheaper at 34c. to 35c. per pound, and there was not a great deal of activity at the more favorable level.

Stramonium.—Seizure of a shipment of 398 pounds of stramonium leaves consigned to the Medical Depot of the Army at Louisville, Ky., on the grounds that the shipment was adulterated, was confirmed June 8 by the Food and Drug Administration. Seizure took place under a libel filed with the Federal District Court at Louisville by the district attorney. The shipment upon examination by FDA inspectors was found to contain a mixture of belladonna leaves and for that reason was regarded as being adulterated.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise.—Stocks reported to have gone "the way of all flesh." Nothing known to be available at the present time in the hands of those doing the main supply business here.

Lupulin. — Spot reports mentioned sales having been made as high as $7 per pound. As high as $10 per pound is quoted.

Lycopodium.—The supply appears to be plentiful and prices are at levels not likely to encourage a substantial gathering of the material unless said levels shall be raised substantially.

Papain.—Some quarters report a higher market on this material, mentioning $2.50 per pound as a going basis. Stocks have gained to the extent of 82 cases. Market ranges $2.25 to $2.60 per pound.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Lupulin, $2.25 per lb.
Orange peel, Haitian, bitter, 2½c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Laurel leaves, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Niger seed, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 40c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Oregano herb, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
250.8	254.2	248.1	259.6

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BORAGE FLOWERS
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CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT
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Roots

Aletris.—Stocks of this article continued far below normal in size. The actual spot market is still on a virtually nominal basis since dealers are mainly without stocks.

Blood.—Slow accumulation of stocks contributed to a steady easing of the spot price position and quotations during the past week were on the lower basis of $1.45 to $1.50 per pound.

Ipecac.—One dealer on spot says that Central American shippers are often blacklisted, and hence cannot ship here. Also, prices there are above levels spot dealers can pay and observe ceiling limitations.

Licorice.—Replacements of Russian root reported on this market, but the price remains mainly steady for the time being at least. There is plenty of Indian root to be had, and not many buyers aid in reduction of stocks.

Turmeric.—Sofe new crop Aleppy root was offered on a June-July replacement purchase basis of 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise. — Quotations on recleaned Mexican seed still lower at 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Quotations on other varieties of this seed hold unchanged.

Caraway.—Slightly more price stability ruled in the dewhiskered seed market. No further shifting in spot quotations was reported last week.

Celery.—Prices for spot and replacement seed were at near parity. Stocks of Indian seed have increased to the extent of 234 bags.

Coriander.—Many call for supplies, but none are chosen for delivery, since stocks are bare, nothwithstanding plentiful holdings in Morocco.

Dill.—Very few spot offerings have been in the open market of late. Stocks gained to the extent of 1,189 bags, but most of the material was owned by consumers and hence was not available for warehouse reserves.

Flea.—Stocks gained to the extent of 553 bags. The spot market prices ruled in firm position, there being little competition in local circles.

Mustard.—Further rains in Montana were believed further to have improved the prospect for the seed crop which, in that State, occupied an area equal to all the square miles in New York State.

Niger.—Prices improved a small fraction, standing more steadily at 20½c. to 21c. per pound at the close of last week.

Quince.—All sellers took a firm view on the spot market. Some found supplies slightly improved, stocks being reported larger to the extent of 237 bags.

—Continued on page 72

Chamber of Commerce

—Continued from page 3

their cost. Every function of government will have to be re-examined and appraised in relation to cost, it was added. The national government will have to limit its activities to what it can afford.

The committee made fourteen specific recommendations to the chamber's board of directors, grouped around these three major objectives:—improvement of the organization and machinery relied upon by Congress for controlling expenditures; recommendations for substantive legislation designed to reduce governmental costs; and, reduction of the pressure for expenditures by local groups advocating increased appropriations. The committee said that termination of hostilities will find the United States "saddled with a huge public debt" which may easily reach $300,000,000,000.

Merck Wins Production Award for Third Time

For the third time all three plants of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, have won the Army-Navy "E" Production Award. The company's main plant is located at Rahway, N. J. Other plants are at East Falls, Philadelphia, and Elkton, Va. The latter plant will also be presented the National Security Award June 13.

Aromatics Price List Issued

Aromatic Products, Inc., New York, is distributing a new issue of its booklet, "Lab Scents," in which is contained a price list for its various products. The feature article deals with the apple blossom series.

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED 100 GOLD ST. NEW YORK 7

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N. F.

Asafoetida

• This evil smelling gum was a prized condiment in Persia and India. Arabian and Persian geographers and travelers knew it in the middle ages, and it appears in the much earlier Sanskrit writings. Ali Istakhra, a 10th century Persian, said it came from the desert between Sistan and Makram, while Edrisi, 12th century geographer, placed the main collection area in Afghanistan at the junction of the Helmand and Arghundab rivers.

Istakhra recorded that the more highly foetid the gum, the more prized it was as a condiment. The earliest Sanskrit writers told of its condimental use, and Hindu medical writers directed asafoetida be fried before being used in malarial fever.

The 2nd century Roman custom house at Alexandria, Egypt, levied a duty on *Laser* gum, a product of India and Persia and believed by some to have been asafoetida—a belief in controversy for four hundred years.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Reoccupation of France, one of the world's largest suppliers of perfumer's raw materials started on June 6 when military forces of the United Nations landed in the northwest department of Normandy. Progress in the Italian campaign and the invasion of Normandy combined to direct the thoughts of many to the possibility that landings along the French Mediterranean coast might bring nearer the capture of Marseilles and the reoccupation of Grasse, the French essential oil center. The first definite step to that end has been taken successfully.

During the past week, the trade cogitated on the fact that 100,000 pounds of Italian lemon oil are now in store in a Brooklyn warehouse. This oil will be disposed by the War Food Administration which agency recently brought a "task committee" of essential oil dealers into the picture for the presumed purpose of assisting WFA in its disposal. It was stated last week that WFA had said that this 100,000 pounds of lemon oil will not go into domestic consumption; the idea that other countries would get the oil was at least gathered from the conversations. It could also be that most of it will be taken by the army and navy for their purposes, be they what they may. The present shortage is caused more by the fact that practically all current domestic production goes to the armed forces, a shortage that the importation of lemon oil from Italy was hoped to relieve. It is not certain now that relief is in sight.

The largest single production unit of California orange oil raised its prices on both cold pressed and distilled oil last week. The advance reflected a lower yield from the more inferior fruit that is now made available for processing; almost any kind of fruit finds buyers in the fresh fruit market now. Other producers followed the rise.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orange, Californian, expressed, 25c. per lb.
distilled, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.8	267.8	265.3	247.0

Essential Oils

Bergamot.—To this time, no reports of bergamot oil reaching here from Italy have been noted although the FEA, working through army officials and the Allied Control Commission are understood to have in mind the fact that there is no oil here and oil is needed.

Bois de Rose.—Replenishment of supply was reported expected but it was felt that after deliveries against existing contracts have been made, not much oil will remain for warehouse reserves of dealers in general.

Cassia.—Substitute and replacement materials are being pushed since there is no genuine natural cassia oil available for open market transactions at present. Some excellent imitation material is available in substantial quantities.

Cedarleaf.—Stocks continue moderate. Country prices are such as to keep spot quotations at the ceiling limit. Reserves on spot continue conservative in size.

Cedarwood.—Producers' price views keep spot quotations well maintained. Almost total lack of competition was reported locally. Undertones were firm and demand was very good.

Citronella.—Stocks have been improved to the extent of 20 drums. They came to a spot market definitely very steady although one that was also fairly well supplied with material for immediate delivery. Nothing like a real surplus supply existed, however.

Dill.—Both kinds were very steady on spot and the supply of each was mainly conservative. Some said that the crop outlook was reasonably satisfactory at this time.

Eucalyptus.—An almost extinct oil on spot and there were export inquiries that could not be covered last week. Replacements are insufficient in quantity and irregular in arrival.

Geranium. — Successful scaling of the wall that has kept direct shipments from primary sources to the spot was still absent. Attempts to bring goods here from North Africa and French Oceania will be continued, it was said. Meanwhile, the limited spot stock shrinks.

Lavender.—Invasion of the northwestern part of France by the armed forces of the United Nations turned thoughts to the possibility—even probability—of invasions at points on the French Mediterranean coast and the reoccupation of the Grasse region where French lavender flower oil is produced. Only underground reports concerning stocks held in France have reached here and their burden has been that there is not much if any stored since the Germans have taken it to the German perfumers. It may also be doubted that reoccupation would result in the export of oil to this country at anything like the speed that brought Italian lemon oil to these shores once the United States government agencies moved in that direction.

Lemon. — The 100,000 pounds of Italian lemon oil brought here for disposal at the direction of the War Food Administration lies in a Brooklyn warehouse after arriving at some other port. Civilian users of lemon oil have been on short rations for a long time, mainly because the domestic oil available has gone to the army and navy and not into civilian circles. Hence, when it was reported last week that not much, if any, of the 100,000 pounds would become available for civilian distribution, the fact that such a quantity had been brought here from Italy assumed a position of somewhat lessened importance from the point of actual consumers in this country. It was even suggested that the oil might actually be allocated to countries other than the United States or that it might be allocated solely for army and navy purposes. However, the fact that Washington says sales of this oil to private distributors will be made by the United States Commercial Company to persons authorized by WFA suggests that disposal of this oil will be in this country. It may well be that relief from the shortage felt by civilian distributors and consumers may have to await a decrease in army and navy purchases and the elimination of the export trade that uses this country merely as a way station on an international route.

The local industry task committee has not reported to the War Food Administration and it is even suggested that WFA may be getting impatient. Also, so far as can be learned, the oil in a Brooklyn warehouse has not been examined for quality by trade chemists and it is a well established fact lemon oil, to keep, must be stored properly. This oil has probably been stored a long time. In peacetime, Italian lemon varied greatly as to quality. Until the citral content requirement was removed from USP specifications, lemon oil had been judged on the basis of 4 percent citral content. The trade would not be likely to accept army judgment as to the quality of oil just brought from Italy. The oil brought from Italy is said to be the first of several shipments expected to be made at an early date—a fact that may ultimately provide oil for civilian requirements.

Orange. — Prices for California oil were advanced 25c. per pound. According to producer, cold pressed oil ranged $1.45 to $1.75 per pound and distilled oil became $1 per pound. Stocks of Florida oil, according to open market comment, were hard to get but the leading suppliers still quoted $1.10 to $1.20. Brazilian oil tended higher notwithstanding the fact that stocks here gained to the extent of 352 cases. Local reports said that makers of California oil are getting a smaller yield from the fruit available for processing. The consumption of fresh fruit runs very high on both the armed forces and civilian accounts.

Peppermint.—Although more oil is available on spot that was stocked prior to the price matter being finally settled by OPA action, the fact remains that the supply is moderate in

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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most quarters and is available at not less than ceiling limits.

Rosemary.—Fair stocks were available and conditions tended to make for a price structure that should stimulate buying activity by consumers and distributors.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde. — Very firm because supplies were not plentiful and production costs hold high.

Benzyl Compounds. — Practically every product within this group was in firm price position and available only in moderate quantities since production runs far under normal in size.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Very steady. Selling well in resale quarters and maintained firm in price by the producers.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Not overly plentiful in any quarter. Unavailable in some. Prices very firm.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Stable on the basis of official price ceilings. In good request at all times.

Dr. E.F. Kelly to Retire

—Continued from page 7

orienting a new man to the position. Furthermore, wartime conditions have placed increasingly complex and burdensome duties on the shoulders of the 65-year-old secretary.

At Dr. Kelly's request, plans have been made to select a successor upon which action may be taken by the house of delegates at the 1945 meeting. Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the association; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, chairman of the council, and Dr. Kelly will soon appoint a committee to select nominees to be presented to the council which in turn will make its own selection from the list for submission to the action of the house of delegates.

The retirement of Dr. Kelly will end what he regards as the most satisfying chapter in his life. Before accepting the secretaryship he had already achieved what would ordinarily have been a lifetime's work and brought to the office wide experience in retail practice, manufacturing pharmacy, pharmaceutical education and association activities.

During his tenure of office he played a key part in pharmaceutical progress on such projects as strengthening state associations, pharmacy corps bill, higher educational standards, proper food and drug legislation, higher drug standards, fair government regulations, inter-professional relations, adequate recognition of pharmacy and pharmacists by government agencies and public health legislation. Most of his co-workers regard Dr. Kelly as the outstanding contemporary leader in the profession.

Although relinquishing his official post, Dr. Kelly does not plan to discontinue work for the association's professional and scientific objectives to which he has devoted the past two decades of his life, but announces his readiness to give every assistance possible which may be requested by his successor and others in the profession.

Thiel Returns to Business

After an absence of nine months, caused by serious illness, Fred C. Thiel, president of P. R. Dreyer & Co., essential oils and aromatics, New York, has returned to business and expects to gradually resume his duties.

Chicago Perfumers to Golf

Chicago Perfumery Soap and Extract Association will hold its first golf tournament of the season, at the River Forest Golf Club, June 16.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Launching of the Allied invasion campaign on a titanic scale in the European theatre of war has been immediately reflected in this country's markets for petroleum derivatives by bringing about a further heavy draft upon inventories of gasoline, liquefied petroleum solvents, bunker fuel oil and lubricating oils.

The West, already handicapped in its mechanized agricultural operations by lack of an adequate supply of third grade and housebrand gasoline, has seen its stocks drained to an even greater extent by the hugely increasing military demand, while independent refineries in that section of the country have found it impossible to obtain enough crude petroleum to operate their gasoline plants and fractionating equipment to anywhere near full capacity.

Even the East, where more plentiful supplies of both gasoline and fuel oil have been arriving within the past month, is also feeling the impact of the invasion's constantly mounting drain, until the New England and Middle Atlantic States are noting a steady lowering of stocks hitherto available for essential civilian uses.

Thus, although the domestic production of crude oil and other petroleum liquids has already reached a high-tide mark at around 4,500,000 barrels a day, or more than 660,000 barrels daily more than at the corresponding time last year, supplies of crude oil available for inland refineries have been reduced almost 13,000,000 barrels during the last twelve months, albeit inventories of this basic oil in the East are still sufficient to meet the demands of the refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. And, despite herculean efforts to supplement the domestic output of crude oil with importations from Venezuela and the Caribbean, there has been only a negligible amplification of stocks for running through the stills from these sources, inasmuch as the need for tankers for imperative war service is becoming more pressing daily and is necessarily restricting quantity movements from these directions.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A further diminution of the hitherto urgent call for allocated and unallocated types of these high solvency aromatic naphthas has occurred within the past week, as many users have found their inventories more than adequate for their immediate and nearby requirements. There continues, however, a fairly keen demand for the aliphatics.

Although unquestionably tending to reduce paper work, the long-awaited amendment to M-150 has changed it from an allocation order to a conservation order. Xylene, now generally used, as a base for the making of these petroleum solvents, has been removed from its provisions and has been incorporated in Schedule 23 of M-300, while high-test naphtha has been transferred to M-340.

The new order M-150 regulates the marketing of there aromatic solvents by dividing them into two classes. Class A and Class B, the former embracing those grades heretofore under allocation and the latter all other grades and by prohibiting the use of Class A types for 92 specified purposes while permitting the sale of Class B solvents for ten specified purposes, which include several end-uses not hitherto so embraced.

Wherever not specifically prohibited and wherever expressly permitted, the naphtha specialties included in Class A and Class B may be bought without making application for specific authorization. But, generally speaking, Class A solvents can be obtained only on war production work represented by military orders and the purchase of Class B solvents is permitted in only a limited number of instances wherein the term "civilian order" could be correctly implied.

Provision has been made for the making of appeals in all instances wherein undue hardship might result.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A keen buying interest continues to be noted in this specialty on military and civilian accounts. Market holds firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Still being absorbed on a sizable scale by the paint and varnish trade. Tone continues strong.

Mineral Spirit.—Continues in good request with prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber manufacturers are still taking virtually the entire output of the producers as rapidly as turned out. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—A seasonally active demand continues to be noted. Prices firmly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Moving steadily into paint production channels, with the bulk of the business continuing in military orders.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 9.—The paint industry and other important buyers of these pertoleum solvents and diluents are still calling for additional products at a rate which is maintaining a considerable pressure. Consequently, the general market tone of this division is strong.

Los Angeles, June 9.—Market for petroleum solvents remains unchanged as in recent weeks, with the formerly allocated high solvency aromatics being actively sought.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Hugely increasing absorption of the output of this liquefied gas by producers of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, in response to the well-nigh insatiable requirements of the invasion forces, is leaving little for home-heating and industrial users of a non-military character. In in the East, however, civilian needs have diminished materially, although continuing heavy and largely unsatisfied in the West and on the Pacific Coast.

Heptane.—Still moving in fair volume. Market stable.

Hexane.—Buying interest continues sizable. Tone firm.

Octanes. — In moderate inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes. — Continues in moderate request. Market steady.

Propane.—The conditions prevailing in the market for butane also characterize that for this liquefied gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waves.—Unabated buying of the standard process types continues to be noted with a routine movement reported in all other descriptions.

Paraffin.—A further easing of the supply position in the low melting points of refined wax is featuring the market, but the situation in the refined wax market as a whole continues decidedly firm. Crude scale is still in moderate supply.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement of U.S.P., technical and veterinarian grades is still noted, with prices firmly maintained.

White Mineral Wax.—A routine movement continues in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Market steady throughout.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—A further amplification of the domestic production rate has been recorded for the week ended June 3, when the average daily output reached 4,522,750 barrels, at which it revealed an increase of 8,700 barrels. Small importations from Mexico, the Caribbean and Venezuela swelled the quantity available for refining to the extent that crude oil runs to stills for that week averaged 4,620,000 barrels daily, a new peak, compared with 4,532,000 barrels for the previous week.

Although the unceasing efforts of producers to obtain approval by the Economic Stabilizer and OPA of their requests for authority to make a general markup of prices in all the fields seem doomed to failure, there is good

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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reason for believing that the subsidy asked on crude oil yielded by "stripper" wells will soon be granted.

Gasoline.—In the face of the inventory report of the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended June 3, showing an increase of 616,000 barrels to 87,084,000 barrels in the nation's gasoline supplies on that date, there is a growing shortage of gasoline for mechanized agricultural operations and other essential civilian uses, due to the unprecedented drain upon all stocks and current production resulting from the titanic invasion needs.

The Deputy Petroleum Administrator has reported that these requirements are so huge as to call for five months' supply of 100-octane aviation gasoline for every one of the 11,000 airplanes backing ground forces during the invasion. This means that PAW and the petroleum industry are providing the armed forces with a three-months working stock in reserve in the European war theatre while another two-months supply is in transit or being manufactured.

The Middle West reports an especially acute tension in the supply of third-grade gasoline required in the agricultural districts, causing some suppliers to furnish their farm trade with regular grade gasoline at the price of third grade.

Fuel Oil—In spite of increases in the nation's stocks of both light and heavy fuel oils, set forth by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended June 3, showing a gain of 551,000 barrels to 32,586,000 barrels in light fuel oil inventories and a rise of 426,000 gallons to 50,238,000 gallons in heavy fuel oil supplies on that date, the Middle West and Pacific coast continue to complain of shortages in supplies available for civilians.

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Collins Gets PAW Post in East

OPD Washington Bureau

J. D. Collins, vice-president in charge of sales and a director of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, has been appointed director-in-charge for district One (East coast) of the Petroleum Administration for War, Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies has announced. Mr. Collins succeeds H. W. Dodge, who is returning to his former duties as vice-president of the Texas Company.

Sulphuric Contracts

—Continued from page 5

Manufacturers who increase prices under provisions of the action must within 30 days after the date of any settlement at the increased prices file a report with the OPA Washington office indicating:—

(1) the amount and grade of acid, and its price under provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, (2) terms of settlement, and (3) a detailed analysis of the manufacturing cost of the acid being sold.

Chemicals Export

—Continued from page 5

pates exempt small orders from customers located outside continental United States to place a consolidated purchase order for the required material accompanied by a statement signed by an authorized official. The exporter may then accept delivery of the material without any further certification.

Petroleum Marketing Research Foundation Formed

Petroleum Industry Research Foundation has been chartered in New York State to survey the sources of basic supply for petroleum derivatives and etxtend present marketing operations with innovations. The foundation is sponsored by the Empire State Petroleum Association which is composed of independent suppliers of petroleum products throughout New York State.

Oil Operators Priority Ratings Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies has called attention to the fact that oil operators do not need priority ratings to purchase either new or used equipment from another petroleum operator or from a supplier acting as an intermediary in the resale of equipment The procedure for handling the sale of surplus items is defined in an amendment to a formal order (Preference Rating Order P-98-c), issued June 5 by the War Production Board upon the recommendation of the Petroleum Administration for War

Synthetic Rubber Pact

—Continued from page 3

a whole tend to create a monopoly in the synthetic rubber industry and, if so, what steps he would recommend to prevent such a monopoly. Mr. Biddle's reply was:—

It is the view of this department that the agreements under consideration do tend to create a monopoly in the synthetic rubber industry to the extent that they provide for patent-pooling between various companies and do not require licensing of future applications. The fact that the agreements also reserve certain fields from the group licensing, such as the specialty rubber field, may also tend to promote monopoly interests by perpetuating or providing the basis for a division of the fields, or by restricting the scope of operation of government-built plants.

The department has felt that some protection was afforded the public by the power given to the Defense Plant Corporation or the Federal Loan Administrator to direct that licenses be given to new applicants. This power, however, is not unqualified, and after the war a refusal on the part of the participants to these patent pools to license new applicants may consitute a violation of the antitrust laws. If that should be the case, the department will at that time institute appropriate legal proceedings.

Your committee may wish to consider, however, whether it might not be wise to insure the continuance of the licensing of these patents. Your committee may also wish to consider a policy for the disposition of inventions developed in the operations of plants created at government expense.

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Fertilizer Materials

War Food Administration has commended farmers for buying and accepting delivery of their fertilizers early and has urged them to continue the practice. During the 12 months just ended, fertilizer plants of the country have delivered to farmers the largest tonnage of commercial fertilizer and fertilizer materials in the nation's history. It is officially conceeded that without the cooperation of farmers in taking their delivery of fertilizer before they needed it, the industry could not have moved nearly so much material and there would have been a critical shortage on farms.

Normally, the movement is crowded into a few months each year. During the peak movement, manufacturing plants have usually been forced to double and treble the number of employees. In wartime this is impossible. Records show that from October, 1939, to January, 1940, farmers took 18 percent of their yearly requirements; during the corresponding period in 1943-1944 they accepted delivery of 37 percent. The annual consumption of mixed fertilizers had increased from about 5,500,000 tons in 1939-1940 to an estimated total of 7,750,000 tons in 1943-1944.

Although WFA has arranged for the production and importation of enough fertilizer materials to meet requirements in the year ahead, farmers will get the supplies they need only if the fertilizers are produced, packaged and shipped on time. The individual farmer can assure himself of sufficient material by placing his orders as far as possible ahead of the season of use.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate. — Tonnage booked has been of satisfactory dimensions, considering the complicated nature of allocations. Production continued heavy with little variation from week to week.

Bone Meal.—Offerings of domestic material remained scarce with no apparent easement in buying conditions. No foreign material has arrived lately to relieve the situation.

Castor Pomace. — Demand, while not as urgent as noted earlier in the year, has been sufficient to absorb production. The rapid shipment of material prevented any reserve inventories.

Dried Blood.—Carlot trading was a little more active with feeders taking all the domestic available. The recognition of ceiling prices kept the fertilizer trade out of the market.

Fish Meal.—Production of sardine meal in California from August 1, 1943, through March 31, 1944, was 73,507 tons, according to the Department of Interior, Division of Fishery Industries. Production for the first quarter of this year was 12,879 tons against 13,646 tons for the corresponding time in the previous year. Fishing operations off the East coast reported fair to date. Market activity remained slow, with traders awaiting more definite news regarding the menhaden catch.

Soda Nitrate. — WPB allocations have been filled promptly. Agricultural inquiry continued seasonal, while a broader demand for industrial use appeared to be developing. Reports from the South indicated an active demand for top dressing.

Tankage.—Sales of domestic tankage were reported at ceiling prices to feeders. Scarcity of imported material prevented trading and advices from foreign supply points indicated that quotations were above the ideas of domestic buyers.

Vegetable Oil Seed Meals.—While no easement in buying conditions could be noted for the fertilizer trade, reports were current that crushing mills were catching up with demand for linseed and soybean meals. Allotments of cottonseed meal to the fertilizer trade have been absorbed and importations have been routed to feeders Reports to WFA suggest meal deliveries to feeders this month will aggregate about 291,000 tons compared with 331,000 tons in May. These deliveries will be supplemented by 70,000 tons shipped by approval of WFA from the 20 percent which crushers reserved for distribution to deficit areas.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Output was maintained at a relatively high level in order to meet the expanded program for superphosphate distribution. Any increase in production will be regulated chiefly by the availability of additional manpower. The market held a firm position, higher producing costs contributing to the strength of the situation.

Superphosphate.—While production of this material has increased, labor conditions have slowed down shipments and the movement in several instances has continued below contract schedules. Unless manpower shortage becomes more acute, it is expected that an improved situation will develop during the next few weeks when some easement in demand is anticipated. Meanwhile, the market's price structure has remained firm in both the low and high strength varieties.

Potashes

WPB allocations covering period 4 were expected momentarily with producers eager to get their shipments moving. Production has continued at peak levels with a tendency toward further expansion. Output has revealed a steady increase since the turn of the year, regardless of the manpower shortage.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of sulphur in April was 18 percent greater than in March and attained the highest level since October, 1942, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. Output was brought nearly into balance with sales and producers' stocks were reduced only 6,917 tons during the month. April production was 271,903 long tons, against 229,799 in March and 212,385 tons in April, 1943. Stocks at the close of April were 4,244,827 long tons compared with 4,251,744 in March and 5,043,363 in April, 1943. Spanish pyrites remained quiet and nominally unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 9.—Fertilizer interest is now centered in the sale of top dressings for which a very active campaign is being waged. Reduction in the price of domestic ammonium nitrate has brought ordnance-produced material more in line with sulphate of ammonia and Canadian-produced ammonium nitrate. Nitrate of soda, long the chief top dresser, is reported in active demand in the South. Indications are that more complete fertilizers than usual will be used as a side dresser of the growing crops, some of which farmers did not get into the ground under the crop because of the lateness of the season, while a considerable quantity will be ordered to apply as a supplemental complete plant food ration to the backward crops.

Baltimore, June 9.—No further sales of fish scrap are reported. The fishing companies evidently are disposed to wait and see how conditions will shape up, while buyers are not inclined to place further orders on a when-and-if-made basis. Advices from Florida afford little encouragement, with the ceiling still at $1.21 per unit. Just what the situation will be with regard to the conversion of scrap into meal is conjectural, though the prevailing tendency seems to be to dispose of the scrap, since little or no profit is seen in conversion. Acid fish offerings are very small. Superphosphate producers have not been able to catch up with the orders for the reason that the labor situation shows no improvement, so that output is slowed and shipments delayed.

Chicago, June 9.—Orders are holding up well for nitrogenous materials. Little change is apparent in the market as any reflection of the invasion developments. Suppliers of livestock have been rather featureless in relation to their possible effect on the fertilizer situation. Blood held firm. Tankage was quiet but steady. Bone materials showed little change. Dried blood, principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage, feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $1.75 to $2; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Bone materials, ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $43 to $45; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, June 9.—Allotments have been made on nitrogenous material for the next six months from California plant. Buyers have their orders in for Canadian material, quantities of which have not been limited by the WPB, but may eventually be allocated by the Canadian producers. Smaller output is anticipated on ammonia nitrate and ammonia sulphate at the producing plant. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia phosphate shipments are $45 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48, delivered California plant. Ammonia nitrate—$67 per ton, f.o.b. production point, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton. Effective July 1, quotation will be $65 per ton, f.o.b. production point. Bone meal—Quoted from $45 to $46.50 per ton for steamed variety. Fish Meal—Nominal at $77.50 per ton in cars for 67% protein California sardine meal, f.o.b. production point, plus $2 merchandising charge.

Egypt to Import Fertilizers From Great Britain

An arrangement has been effected by the Government of Egypt to import 300,000 metric tons of fertilizers from Great Britain this year, according to the Department of Commerce. Any surplus production of food crops will be placed at the disposal of the United Kingdom.

Jefferies in WFA Post

Thomas L. Jefferies has been appointed chief of the Fertilizer Requirements Section, Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch of the War Food Administration. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the resignation of William F. Watkins. Mr. Jefferies has been serving WFA as field service representative in South Carolina. Prior to that time he was connected with the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Rowland Quits WPB

Edmund Rowland has resigned as chief of the Nitrogen Unit of the War Production Board. He will be succeeded by R. R. Hull, who has been associated with the unit for some time.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsular Ass'n to Meet July 1

The annual meeting of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsular Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association will be held at Ocean City, Md., July 1.

Cowles Detergent Company, Cleveland, has published its May-June issue of "Cowles Laundry Tips."

Fertilizer Tag Sales: May

	Equivalent tons May 1944	May 1943	Jan.-May, 1944
Virginia	35,072	36,459	314,405
North Carolina	92,087	83,651	1,031,159
South Carolina	37,836	37,143	613,867
Georgia	46,786	40,067	818,909
Florida	81,978	66,248	415,454
Alabama	9,150	41,700	540,400
Mississippi	15,522	33,431	287,826
Tennessee	33,025	26,183	196,468
Arkansas	7,600	4,570	94,583
Louisiana	7,550	5,075	131,635
Texas	9,000	12,380	130,905
Oklahoma	600	339	11,151
Total South	376,206	387,246	4,586,762
Indiana	24,737	33,675	174,474
Illinois	19,600	11,680	98,730
Kentucky	28,623	14,200	170,197
Missouri	4,764	1,072	70,629
Kansas	525	.....	15,001
Total Midwest	78,249	60,627	524,031
Grand total	454,455	447,873	5,110,793

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Superphosphate Production: April

Production, receipts, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate have been compiled by the Bureau of Census from reports of 158 plants for April and March, 1944. The following statistics for normal superphosphate are shown on a basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid, those for concentrated superphosphate on a basis of 45 percent, and those for wet base goods on a basis of 18 percent.

	April, 1944 Normal 18%	April, 1944 Concentrated 45%	April, 1944 Wet base goods 18%	March, 1944 Normal 18%*	March, 1944 Concentrated 45%	March, 1944 Wet base goods 18%
Stocks on hand, beginning of month	725,075	51,399	7,502	816,764	50,556	11,440
Production	547,140	25,894	5,774	593,916	25,439	6,742
Received from other acidulators (including exchange transfers)	5,956	.....	.....	22,263	.....	.....
Book adjustments (account of inventory)	+1,039	+59	−651	−3,036	.....	.....
Total supply	1,282,210	77,352	12,625	1,429,927	75,995	18,182
Disposition, total	641,923	25,429	7,062	704,852	24,596	10,680
Shipments, total	382,637	25,106	5,086	400,744	24,390	8,768
Used in reporting plants	259,286	323	1,976	304,108	206	1,912
Stocks on hand, end of month	640,287	51,923	5,563	725,075	51,399	7,502

* Revised.

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1—Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Double Door Dryer.

1—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Pan, 5'x5'3".

2—Glass Lined, 750 Gal., Jktd. Tanks; one with glass agit. coil.

1—3,000 Gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Still, Sectional; 55"x23'.

1—4'x4' Nickel Jacketed Distillation Unit, complete.

4—Copper Vacuum Pans, Jktd.; coiled, 33" to 54".

4—Tablet Machines; Stokes, F.H.R.; 1 Richards.

2—Kelly Cyl. Filters, 250 sq. ft.; 450 sq. ft.

2—Sweetland Filters, 8, 10.

15—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters; 25"x63".

4—Mushroom Ball Mills; 14" to 48".

1—Thropp Silex Lined Pebble Mill, 7'x6'; 800 gal. working.

1—Steel Ball Mill; 3'6" diameter by 7' 8" long; girth gear.

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 8'x22"; with new liner.

1—Rotary Jacketed Digester or Ball Mill; 6'x13'.

1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer; 20"x24"

2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 3'x25'; 5'x30'.

1—Devine Vacuum Horizontal Dryer; 6'4"x15' with Quick Closing door; Vacuum Pump, Condenser, etc.

3—Direct Heat Rotary Dryers; 3'x15'; 4'x50'; 6'x60'.

2—Louisville Steam Tube Slop Dryers; 5'x30'.

2—Raymond Mills or Pulverizers No. 00 and No. 0000.

1—Broughton Heavy Duty, double arm Mixer; 54"x 47"x23".

2—Spiral Ribbon type 3000 lb. Mixers; one Jacketed.

1—Frederiking 1500 Gal. Jacketed and Agit. Kettle 8'x4'.

4—Cast Iron Jktd. Agitated 1,000-gal. Processing Units, 4'6"x9'.

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Equipment Wanted

WANTED—B-2 Stokes tablet machine with slot head for locked oval punches and dies. Must be in good condition. We will buy your standard punches and dies for this machine. BOX 167, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 169, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AUTOCLAVE—Laboratory autoclave, 3-5 gals. capacity, agitator, steam, oil or electric heated. Glass lined, steel or iron. Pressure capacity between 20-100 lbs. at least. Gar-Baker Laboratories, Inc., 110 West 18th street, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—New or used Abbe drum-type dry powder pebble mill mixer, capacity up to 4,000 pounds with A.C. current motor preferred. BOX 181, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

FILTER PRESS, steam jacketed, stainless steel, monel or nickel; 50 to 250 sq. ft. area. BOX 182, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CENTRIFUGE stainless or monel basket, high speed, capacity about 3 gallons; also Buchner funnel suction filter, stoneware, 30-50 gallons. BOX 183, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL BUY latest model Schutz-O'Neill pulverizer; also latest No. 2 type C Abbe bluterges turbine sifter; one or two Gayco separators. All preferably with A.C. motors. State age, price, condition, location. BOX 190, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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1—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILL, 6' x 36", silex lined, silent chain drive, motor and starters.

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4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.

1—8' x 8' OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTER.

3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZERS, 1—No. 30, 2—No. 40. Each with direct connected motor starting equipment, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and all inter-connecting piping.

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2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 36" x 16" Sturtevant.
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Patterson Closed Steel, 500 Gal., with Ag.
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Dopp, 250-Gal., C.I., open.
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A. O. SMITH JACK. AUTOCLAVE 500 Gal. with AG.
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1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
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1 Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 36" x 24".

6 Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', Single Deck.

50 Centrifugal Pumps, Motor Driven, from 2" to 12", Bronze and Iron.

2 Triplex Pumps, 8 x 10½ and 5 x 8.

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2—526 cfm Air Compressor Motor Drive.

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1—60" x 30' Ruggles—Coles Type A8 Double Shell Direct Heat Rotary Dryer.

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10 Structural Steel Buildings from 30' x 50' to 109' x 530'.

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96,000 Gal. Steel Storage Tank.

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WILL PURCHASE your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. BOX 191, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 192, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 72*

FOR SALE

2—Economy Hoisting Elevators.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—30" Rochester s. s. Centrifugal.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
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2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
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2—No. 250 Kelly Filter.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
1—Roll Briquetting Machine.
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Box 188
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Business Wants

—*Continued from page 71*

Positions Vacant

ORGANIC CHEMIST for research work in connection with recovery and processing of resin and fatty acids and turpentine in large kraft pulp mill in southeast. Give full details as to present status and experience. BOX 166, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CHEMIST WANTED—Directed to an ambitious young man who wants an unlimited opportunity and realizes he must work for it. Progressive manufacturer of paints, plastics, waxes, on war work, planning for post-war; offers an opportunity that is outstanding. Write us in detail and confidence. BOX 172, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED—Expert in manufacture of morpholine, to handle our work in spare time and in strict confidence. BOX 171, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST — Excellent opportunity for man experienced in paint and varnish industry. Firm engaged in research and production of industrial finishes for war work, with post-war plans formulated. Write details, stating age, education, experience, salary desired. BOX 174, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CHEMIST—Experienced in control work. Splendid opportunity for right man with old established pharmaceutical manufacturing firm. BOX 184, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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1—Diaphragm Size 2A—Shriver 45 Gals., Motor Drive.
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1—Centrifugal 4 Stage Quimby 500 Gals. with 75 H.P. Motor.
1—Centrifugal 2 Stage American Well 350 Gals. with 30 H.P. Motor.
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1—Reciprocating Size 9"x6"x12" Davidson 100 Gals., Steam Driven.
1—Reciprocating Size 6"x6"x6" Worthington—Steam Driven.
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Hanover 2-3750

Protective Coatings

—*Continued from page 47*

fairly comfortable supply, due to the general release of glycerin for this purpose, and is moving fairly freely into consuming channels.

Vinol resins and Truline binder, moreover, have been removed from the allocation controls of amended Order M-340, according to a WPB announcement.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A fairly keen demand continues to be noted in the petroleum gums, still pouring steadily in from Mexico, and also in gilsonite and manjak types, with the movement into consuming channels constantly mounting in all these descriptions, and with prices well maintained.

Copal.—Buying interest on the part of varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continues fairly big in Congo copal, virtually the only natural resin now available in quantity in the local market. Supplies are still being lowered by current takings, and cannot be built up because of a lack of shipments from the country of origin and in the absence of import licenses.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—There has been a notable falling-off in demand within the past week. Otherwise the market would have stiffened considerably in the absence of replenishment of supplies of Argentine material and a waning domestic production.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: April

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, for April, 1944, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1943:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	587,804	$42,242

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,230,254	$91,736
casein-bound	451,283	29,613
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*441,060	502,048
dry-powder form	761,957	67,594

* Gallons.

Calcimines

Sales of these products for April, 1944, compared with those for April, 1943, were as follows:—

		1944	1943
Plastic paints	lbs.	587,804	580,892
	value.	$42,242	$45,229
Cold-water paints	value.	$697,874	$846,122
Calcimines	lbs.	2,242,391	2,773,912
	value.	$103,985	$128,142

Morris Paint & Varnish Company, St. Louis, has leased the six-story building at 1823 Washington avenue. William Rosen.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 64*

Spices

Cinnamon. — Consumers take up promptly all goods as they appear on this market, where stocks were recently increased to the extent of 708 bales.

Clove.—Export orders appeared in this market from Mexico, but the prices quoted made the doing of actual business doubtful.

Ginger.—Stocks gained to the extent of 200 bags. Prices on No. 3 Jamaica root were lowered to the basis of 23c. to 24c. per pound. Cochin and Calicut root displayed steadier price position throughout the week.

Pepper.—Pending final disposition of the action through which the government hopes to have set aside the existing temporary injunction against government seizure of more than six million pounds of black pepper, there are buyers in the market who cannot be accommodated. Reports here indicated that final disposition might come on June 12.

Pimento.—The spot price quoted was 23c. to 23½c. per pound. The ceiling price on the basis of the most recent calculation is 23.11c. per pound in quantities of 25 bags or more; 5 to 25 bags, 24.84c.; 1 to 4 bags, 25.42c.

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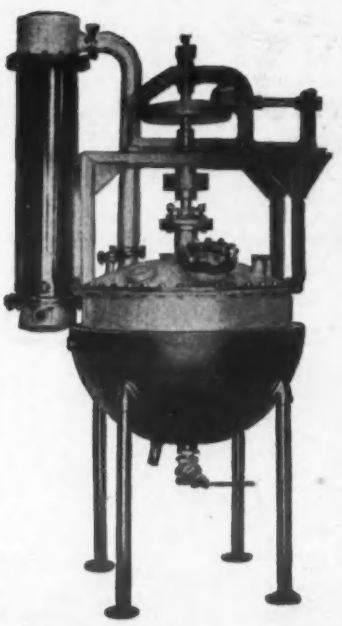

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